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SEPTEMBER 17, 2020 | DALLAS

Important Selections from The Bob R. Simpson Collection, Part I





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HERITAGE
U.S. COIN AUCTION
SEPTEMBER 17, 2020 | DALLAS

Important Selections from
The Bob R. Simpson
Collection, Part I

10055 10095

HERITAGE
AUCTIONS

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The Bob R. Simpson Collection, Part I
U.S. COINS
September 17, 2020 | Dallas

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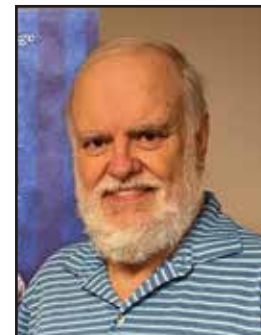
HERITAGE AUCTIONS

Dear Bidder,

Bob Simpson, a friend and valued client for over 20 years – and who is part-owner of the Texas Rangers baseball team, a philanthropist, and a lifelong Texas energy executive – is nothing short of a legendary figure in the rare coin hobby as well.

Mr. Simpson stands as a singularly astute numismatist. Heritage continues to be honored with the privilege to handle numerous selections from his incomparable collection, and the items offered here are no exception.

We are especially pleased to bring Important Selections From The Bob R. Simpson Collection, Part 1 to the numismatic community, and to Heritage's 1.25 million+ registered bidders. This initial offering features 349 lots spanning virtually all series, including spectacular examples of sought-after key varieties and rare dates. Each and every coin would be a highlight in any prestigious coin auction. To see them all gathered here is breathtaking, to say the least.



We note that this special presentation is only the first of several installments from the collection. Equally outstanding selections will follow in the upcoming months, all of which are destined not only to make numismatic history, but to strike a responsive chord with collectors of every discipline and specialty. The depth and diversity of Mr. Simpson's collection is truly remarkable, as all who are close to the hobby are well aware.

The list of rarities in Part 1 alone is something to behold. The following top coins will no doubt create debate among those viewing the catalog, who might replace much of the list with other selections, and not be far off the mark. This is our list of favorites:

- 1894-S Barber dime, PR66 NGC
- 1795 Flowing Hair dollar (silver plug), B-7, BB-18, MS65+ PCGS, CAC
- 1796 Draped Bust dime, JR-1, MS67 PCGS, CAC
- 1854 Kellogg & Co. twenty, MS65 PCGS, CAC
- 1851 Humbert Fifty, MS63 NGC
- 1808 Capped Bust quarter eagle, BD-1, MS63 PCGS, CAC
- 1913-S Indian half eagle, MS66 PCGS
- 1872 Amazonian twenty (aluminum), Judd-1252, PR66 Cameo PCGS
- 1879 Quintuple stella (copper), Judd-1644, PR64+ Red and Brown PCGS, CAC
- 1796 quarter eagle (white metal), Judd-23a, MS63 PCGS
- 1879 Washlady dollar (copper), Judd-1604, PR66 Cameo PCGS, CAC
- 1801 Draped Bust half dime, LM-2, MS66+ PCGS, CAC
- 1859 Double Headed Indian cent, Judd-229a, MS62 PCGS
- 1899-O Liberty eagle, MS68+ PCGS, CAC
- 1929 Indian half eagle, MS65 PCGS, CAC
- 1916 Mercury dime, Judd-1984, PR64 PCGS, CAC

Heritage has presented many major collections over the years – most recently, monumental collections including those of Eric P. Newman, Eugene H. Gardner, Donald Groves Partrick, Steven L. Duckor, and many other preeminent collectors. The Bob R. Simpson Collection takes its place among them, to the delight and pleasure of all who love coins. We look forward to bringing the Simpson treasures to you.

Please feel free to contact us directly if we can assist you in any way.

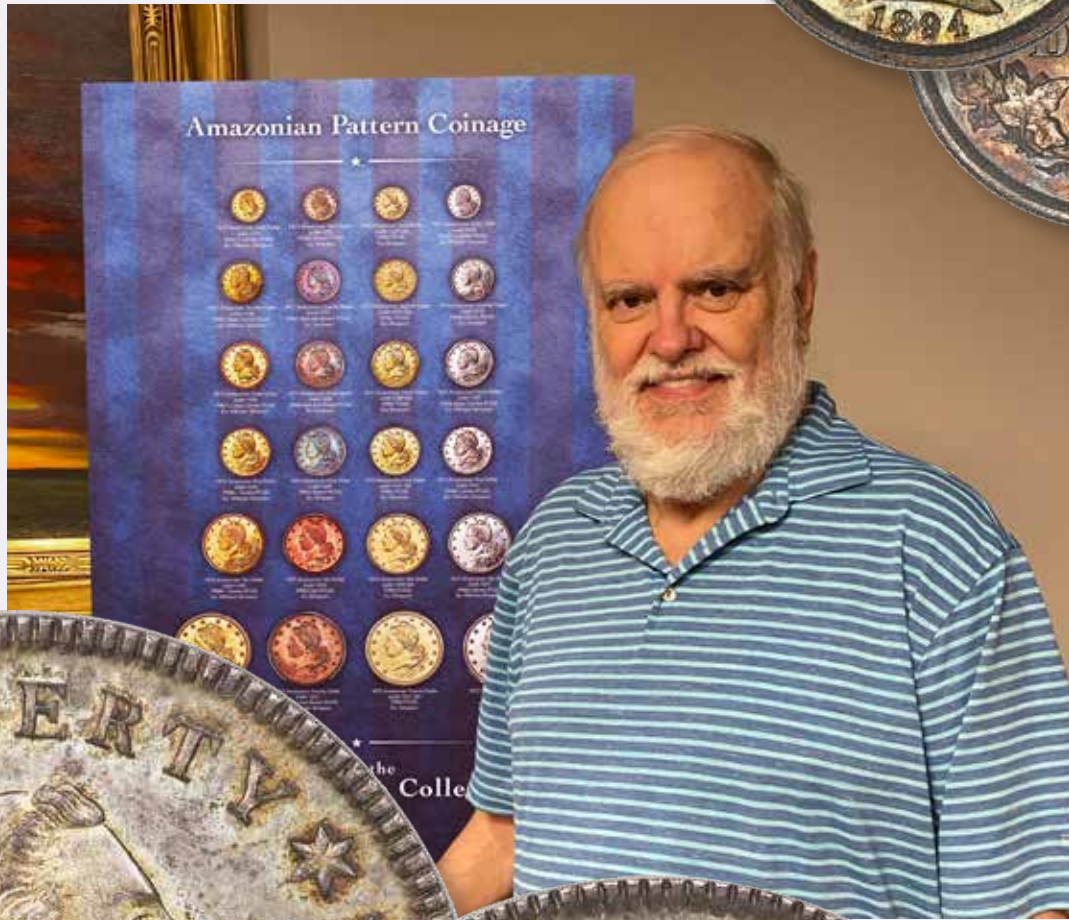
Sincerely,



Greg Rohan
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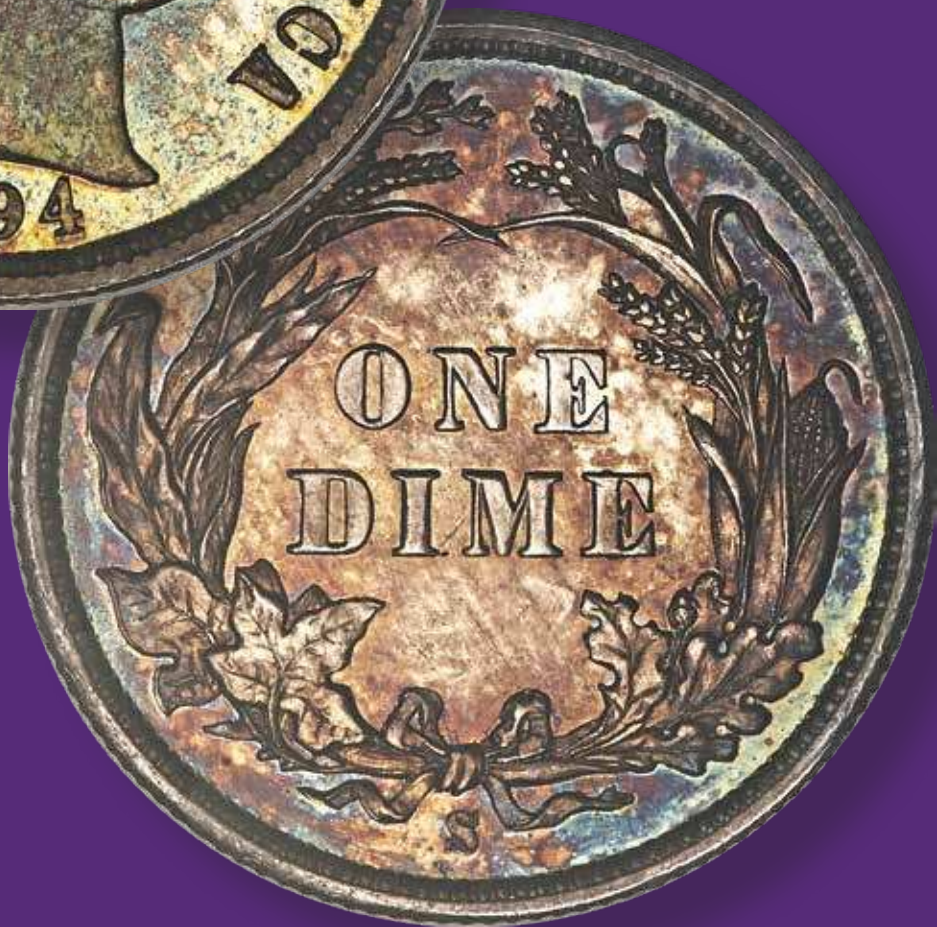
Bob R. Simpson is currently Chairman of MorningStar Partners, the manager of Cross Timbers Energy, LLC, a 50/50 joint venture between ExxonMobil and MorningStar Partners. Cross Timbers is focused on conventional oil and gas exploration and production onshore in America. Previously, Mr. Simpson was Chairman of the Board and Founder of XTO Energy Inc.

XTO began as Cross Timbers Oil Company in 1986 by Mr. Simpson and two partners after Southland Royalty Company was acquired through a hostile takeover. One of the first acquisitions made by the new company was a bronze by artist Jack Bryant purchased at a charity fundraiser. The statue, entitled "I'll Be Back", depicting a retreating cowboy shaking a defiant fist, seemed to sum up his corporate philosophy. Under Mr. Simpson's leadership, XTO became the largest producer of natural gas in America. In June of 2010, ExxonMobil acquired XTO Energy for \$41 billion.

Mr. Simpson and XTO Energy have received many honors and accolades for the success of the company. From 2005 through 2008, Mr. Simpson was named by Barron's in their "30 Most Respected CEOs in the World". Oil and Gas Investor magazine named Mr. Simpson their "Executive of the Year" in 2006. Institutional Investor magazine named him their "Best CEO" among Oil and Gas Exploration and Production Companies in April 2009. He continues to be recognized for his contributions and lead— in addition to the Cornerstone Award he has been honored by the National Historic Trust at their Restore America Gala for his contributions to historic preservation and Texas Wesleyan University has named him as their 2007 Executive Man of the Year for their Business Hall of Fame. He has also purchased the grand champion steer at the Fort Worth Stock Show and Rodeo, from 2005 - 2008, with the proceeds going to educational scholarships.

The Texas native, youngest of four brothers, grew up on a Cisco ranch and was salutatorian of his high school graduating class. He attended Baylor University on a bank scholarship where he earned a BBA degree in Accounting with honors and then an MBA. Mr. Simpson served in the Texas Army National Guard after graduation and then earned his CPA designation.

Mr. Simpson is part of the ownership group of the Texas Rangers and currently serves as co-chairman of the board of the Major League team.



HALF CENTS



1800 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, MS65 Brown The Finest PCGS Certified Example

10001 1800 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS65 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Manley Die State 4.0, showing minor rim crumbling from 10 o'clock to 12 o'clock on the obverse. Slight doubling is evident at the top of the nose. Die lapping has opened the lowest curl. This is a highly attractive example with only trivial marks. Hints of faded mint red appear in the protected areas of the bluish-steel and magenta obverse, with lustrous golden-tan at the lower right reverse. Plated in the *Breen Half Cent Encyclopedia*. Our EAC grade MS63.

Ex: *Philip M Showers Collection (Stack's, privately, 1969); Willis Harrington DuPont; Fred S. Werner (2/1976); Superior Stamp and Coin Company, Inc. (2/1976); Joe Flynn and Son Rare Coins, Inc. (4/20/1976); R. Tettenhorst; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Missouri Cabinet Collection (Goldberg Auctions, 1/2014), lot 50.* NGC ID# 222B, PCGS# 35119 Base PCGS# 1051





1810 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, MS66+ Brown Considerable Mint Red

10002 1810 C-1, B-1, R.2, MS66+ Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Manley Die State 1.0, the only reported die state, with a faint die crack through Stars 5, 6, and 7 to the topmost curl. A faint die crack at the top of the neck from the hair to the jaw eventually becomes heavy.

The Classic Head design is commonly attributed to the assistant engraver, John Reich, although some, including William Eckberg in his delightful treatise *The Half Cent, 1803-1857 The Story of America's Greatest Little Coin*, suggests that Chief Engraver Robert Scot created the design. The Mint coined 215,000 half cents in 1810, according to contemporary records. Past scholars have suggested that many of those were dated 1809. However, Eckberg provides a chi-square analysis to show that the reported mintage was likely all dated 1810, all struck from a single die pair.

In the catalog of the Missouri Cabinet, Bob Grellman reported that this coin was the finest 1810 half cent exhibited at the Early American Coppers Half Cent Happening in 1993, 2003, and 2010. That should come as no surprise, as half cent specialists consider this highly appealing piece to be the finest existing 1810.

This splendid Premium Gem half cent has strong central details with peripheral weakness that is typical of the variety. Lustrous steel-blue toning accompanies considerable original red mint color, especially on the reverse. The obverse exhibits about 10% of the original mint color with about 25% on the reverse. Faint hairlines on the obverse and trivial planchet chips on the reverse are barely visible. Our EAC grade MS65. Population: 1 in 66 (1 in 66+) Brown, 0 finer (4/20).

Ex: Philip M. Showers Collection; Stack's (privately, 1969); Willis H. duPont; Fred S. Werner (2/1976); Superior Stamp and Coin Company (2/1976); Joe Flynn and Son Rare Coins, Inc. (4/20/1976); R. Tettenhorst; Missouri Cabinet Collection (Goldberg Auctions, 1/2014), lot 100. NGC ID# 222R, PCGS# 35236 Base PCGS# 1132



1833 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, MS66 Brown Tied for the Finest at PCGS

10003 1833 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS66 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Manley Die State 2.0 with obverse and reverse clash marks. This gorgeous Premium Gem is tied for the finest Brown example that PCGS has certified, with a single MS66 Red and Brown also graded. A gem representative of the only known die pair, this piece has lustrous olive, gold, sea-green, and blue surfaces. A few small splashes of dark brown toning are evident, most notably at the final A in AMERICA. Our EAC grade MS63.

Ex: Willard C. Blaisdell (9/15/1976); Del N. Bland; Roy E. "Ted" Naftzger, Jr. (10/8/1976); William K. Raymond (FPL, 8/1977); R. Tettenhorst; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Missouri Cabinet Collection (Goldberg Auctions, 1/2014), lot 136. NGC ID# 222Z, PCGS# 35282 Base PCGS# 1162



1851 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, MS65 Red The Finest Certified Example

10004 1851 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS65 Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The base of a misplaced 1 is prominently visible right of the final 1 in the date. An incredible Gem, this brilliant orange 1851 half cent is the finest known to us and is one of just two that PCGS has awarded with a Red designation. A small pedigree spot is evident at Star 4 on otherwise pristine surfaces. Our EAC grade MS65.

Ex: George L. Davis (circa 1890); Davis Estate (Stack's, 4/1954), lot 123; Gene Reale (6/6/1994); R. Tettenhorst; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Missouri Cabinet Collection (Goldberg Auctions, 1/2014), lot 202.

NGC ID# 26YW, PCGS# 35326 Base PCGS# 1226

PROOF HALF CENT



1832 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, PR65 Brown Only Four or Five Proofs Known

10005 1832 C-1, B-1, High R.7 as a Proof, PR65 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. An important proof example and quite rare as such, with only four or five pieces known including an example in the Smithsonian Institution. In his article on proof Classic Head half cents that appeared in *Penny-Wise*, May 2004, Richard Coleman reported this piece, the Smithsonian coin, an example in the Leon Bookman Collection, and one in the possession of Jon Hanson. Coleman also reported a possible proof in the Pittman Collection, suggesting that the coin's proof status was questionable.

The reverse die was previously used for 1831 half cents, and is sometimes called the "Accessory E" reverse. There are berries inside the wreath below the second T and the final S in STATES. Between those berries is a projection from the lower leaf of the pair below TES, and that projection appears to be the base of a misplaced E. The late Jules Reiver gave the name to this feature in the July 1970 issue of *Penny-Wise*. Previous authors had referred to the feature as a die crack.

This sharply detailed Gem proof has moderately mirrored fields with pleasing chocolate-brown surfaces and light blue and violet toning, showing splashes of original orange mint color. Trivial carbon spots are noted above the T in LIBERTY and at the border below and right of the date. Our EAC grade PR62.

Ex: *Stack's (10/2000)*, lot 39; *R. Tettenhorst; Missouri Cabinet (Goldberg Auctions, 1/2014)*, lot 128.

PCGS# 35294 Base PCGS# 1195

LARGE CENTS



**1795 Lettered Edge Cent
MS65+ Red and Brown
Considerable Red Mint Color
The Finest Known 1795 S-74, B-2 Cent**

10006 1795 Lettered Edge, S-74, B-2, Low R.4, MS65+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Husak-Simpson. Early 20th century numismatist Carl Wurtzbach called this cent “the most valuable 1795 cent.” Wurtzbach was commissioned by Virgil Brand to form the finest cent collection available. He was born in Hargerode, Germany, on May 3, 1864, and died in Lee, Massachusetts, on August 30, 1947. He was employed by the Western Massachusetts Electric Company, the Lee National Bank as its president, and the Lee Library Association. Wurtzbach served as president of the ANA from 1917 to 1919.

This Gem is tied for the finest recorded in Del Bland’s Condition Census, is listed as the finest in Bill Noyes’ Condition Census, and is graded MS65 in both records. There are two other Mint State coins, a single AU50, and numerous XF pieces in the census. Both Gem Mint State pieces were owned by R.E. Naftzger, Jr., after his purchase of the Sheldon Collection in 1972. Naftzger chose to retain this piece as the finer of the two.

The obverse has the top of the 5 buried in the bust, and appears on S-74 and S-75. The reverse has single leaves at IT and CA, and is common to S-73 and S-74. Breen Die State VII, with reverse die cracks that encircle the entire legend. Minor clash marks are visible in the left branch of the wreath and below STATES OF.

This is an amazing example with considerable original mint red color over medium brown surfaces that exhibit traces of pale blue toning. Original mint red color is even visible within the edge lettering! Aside from typical planchet imperfections not struck out when this piece was minted, there are no blemishes of any sort. It is essentially a flawless early cent. Our EAC grade MS65.

Ex: Virgil M. Brand; Carl Wurtzbach (1935); Charles R. Mathewson (1953); Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner; Jay Parrino; Superior (5/1999), lot 1465, \$26,450; Walter J. Husak (Long Beach Signature, Heritage, 2/2008), lot 2076. NGC ID# 223S, PCGS# 35715 Base PCGS# 1378



1834 N-4 Cent, MS67 Brown Tied for the Finest Known

10007 1834 Large 8, Small Stars, Medium Letters, N-4, R.2, MS67 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Naftzger-Simpson. A stunning Superb Gem, this 1834 N-4 cent ranks among the finest known for the die pair. Heavy spalling (die rust) is evident through UNITED STATES on this late die state cent. Bill Noyes grades this piece MS65, and it is tied for the finest known N-4 cent in his census. Extraordinary light chocolate-brown surfaces are essentially flawless, exhibiting splashes of original orange mint color near the borders. A bold strike completes the picture. Our EAC grade MS65. Population for all 1834 varieties: 1 in 67 Brown, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (6/20).

Ex: F.C.C. Boyd (*New Netherlands, 50th Sale, 12/1957*), lot 1556; Elliot Landau (*New Netherlands, 52nd Sale, 12/1958*), lot 147; Louis Helfenstein (*Lester Merkin, 8/1964*), lot 151; Frank Masters (*RARCOA, 5/1971*), lot 243; Jack Collins; Bowers and Ruddy (*1/1983*), lot 610; Jon Hanson; R.E. "Ted" Naftzger, Jr.; Naftzger Estate (*Goldberg Auctions, 2/2009*), lot 304; D. Brent Pogue (*Stack's Bowers, 3/2017*), lot 5177.

NGC ID# 225R, PCGS# 37039 Base PCGS# 1699



PROOF FLYING EAGLE CENT



1856 Flying Eagle Cent, PR67+ Snow-3, Original Striking Finest at PCGS

10008 1856 Snow-3 PR67+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Repunching on the left side of the 5 in the date is diagnostic of the Snow-3 variety. It is believed that this die pair was used to strike the 634 1856 Flying Eagle cents manufactured for distribution to members of Congress for their approval. Several other varieties were struck later during the 1850s through the 1870s, with many distinguishing these Snow-3 coins as "originals," while classifying others as "restrikes." Given the nature of the 1856 Flying Eagle cent and the story behind it, it is no wonder collectors value Snow-3 representatives so highly.

Although PCGS and NGC generally certify these coins as proofs, Rick Snow writes:

"Nearly all examples seen show non-proof qualities such as weak breast feathers on the obverse and rounded leaves. The earliest die state examples show prooflike fields, but with the non-proof qualities seen on later strikings."

This PR67+ representative fits that description well, speaking to its status as one of the original coins distributed to congressmen and struck "on a regular production press at normal speed," per to Snow. The flashy, prooflike fields and moderately frosted devices are suggestive of an early impression from the dies, while the breast feathers are slightly rounded. Bronze-gold color dominates each side, but there are gorgeous accents of copper-orange, magenta, powder-blue, and mint-green throughout, delivering top-notch eye appeal. A remarkable first-year key date and the single finest example seen by PCGS. Population: 2 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (6/20).
PCGS# 47058 Base PCGS# 2037

INDIAN CENT

10009 1908 MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The luster is intact in all areas of this unsurpassable late date example. Both sides, however, display somewhat varied “looks” due to subtle differences in hue. The obverse is orange-red, while the reverse is predominantly golden-orange with streaks of the former shade through the center. Silky smooth in appearance with not a single blemish of note. CAC: 27 in 66, 0 finer (9/20).

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2003), lot 5187.
NGC ID# 2295, PCGS# 2231

PROOF INDIAN CENTS



1883 Cent, PR67 Red Sole Finest at PCGS

10010 1883 PR67 Red PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Proof cents struck in 1883 (6,609 coins minted) seldom survive with fully Red surfaces. Among those that do, this Superb Gem is the sole finest at PCGS in non-Cameo. Two other PR67 Red grading events are noted at NGC (8/20). Copper-orange color frames the obverse borders, deepening a touch in the open fields on that side. The inverse effect characterizes the reverse. Expectedly razor-sharp, impeccably preserved, and practically unimprovable. Worthy of serious consideration.
NGC ID# 22A4, PCGS# 2338



1902 Cent, PR67 Red Vibrant Magenta Accents

10011 1902 PR67 Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. This Superb Gem Indian Head cent proof derives from a mintage of 2,018 pieces. Vibrant magenta tones complement gleaming copper-red and fire-orange surfaces. Eye appeal is phenomenal, befitting the Simpson pedigree. Population: 8 in 67 Red, 3 finer. CAC: 6 in 67, 0 finer (8/20).
NGC ID# 22AR, PCGS# 2395

TWO CENT PIECES



1864 Small Motto Two Cent, MS66 Red Condition Rarity Among the Finest at PCGS

10012 1864 Small Motto, FS-401, MS66 Red PCGS. Ex: Simpson. When the two cent piece was introduced in 1864, the motto IN GOD WE TRUST — never before incorporated in a circulating coin design — had a lettering size smaller than on later issues. The Small Motto hub was only briefly used, and today it is one of the two key issues to the series along with the low-mintage 1872. Red examples of this issue are especially scarce. PCGS has certified only 51 Red Small Motto two cent pieces, including possible duplication. Just five of those pieces are designated MS66 Red, and none are finer. This Condition Census example is beautifully preserved. Sharply struck devices and satiny copper-red luster adorn each side, with no distracting carbon spotting. We last handled an MS66 Red example of this issue in our August 2018 ANA Signature, where a PCGS CAC coin realized \$78,000. The Simpson coin is comparable to that piece on all counts visual and technical. Population: 5 in 66 Red, 0 finer (5/20).
PCGS# 38234 Base PCGS# 3581



1869 Two Cent, MS67 Red Condition Census Registry Coin

10013 1869 MS67 Red PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Contemporary numismatic interest in the two cent series was limited. Most of the Mint State coins of every issue that were set aside by collectors have toned to various degrees of brown and chestnut color over the past one and a half centuries, and it is difficult to find just about any date in the series today in Gem Red or better condition. Two cent pieces as a whole are scarce in MS66 regardless of color designation.

The 1869 is no exception to these rules. PCGS has certified only 21 pieces in MS66 or better across all three color designations, including just six coins that are awarded Red classification. Of these, the Simpson piece is surpassed only by a lone MS67 Red specimen at PCGS. It is beautifully struck and satiny with natural copper-red surfaces. The exceptional preservation of the surfaces leaves almost no hints of spotting to serve as pedigree markers. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 2 in 67 Red, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 5NAM, PCGS# 3605

1872 Two Cent, MS66 Red Top-Grade PCGS Registry Coin A Major Rarity in This Condition

10014 1872 MS66 Red PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Aside from the 1864 Small Motto, the 1872 two cent piece is the scarcest date in the series. Its mintage of only 65,000 coins — the lowest of any date — ensures the rarity of high-end Red survivors. PCGS lists only 22 pieces with full Red luster, and this example is tied with just three others as the finest of those (8/20). This is a Registry coin through and through, the sort of condition rarity that grabs attention at auction. Both sides display rich amber-red luster with golden undertones and sharp devices. There are no distracting carbon spots, and the level of preservation on each side is spectacular for a two cent piece of any date, let alone an 1872. We have only seen two other MS66 Red examples of this issue in recent years, each appearing in our auctions two or three times apiece. This is a fresh example, and it marks an unsurpassable opportunity for the Registry collector. Population: 4 in 66 Red, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 22NG, PCGS# 3614

PROOF TWO CENT PIECES



1871 Two Cent, PR66+ Red Important Registry-Grade Opportunity

10015 1871 PR66+ Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1871 two cent proof is a major rarity in the upper reaches of the Red color category. In fact, PCGS has certified fewer than two dozen pieces in PR66 Red and just one PR67 Red Cameo specimen finer (6/20). This Premium Gem displays full design sharpness and pronounced reflectivity in the fields. Rich copper-orange coloration yields only a few microscopic flecks, and it is easy to see that this piece is among the finest options available for the Registry collector. Population: 22 in 66 (4 in 66+) Red, 0 finer. CAC: 9 in 66, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 22NH, PCGS# 3647



1873 Closed 3 Two Cent, PR67 Red The Single Finest Red Piece Known

10016 1873 Closed 3 PR67 Red PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The Closed 3 proof 1873 two cent piece is typically regarded as the original production of 1873, while the Open 3 variant is thought to be a restrike. In any case, only proof examples of this issue were produced in 1873, and circulation coinage was suspended in 1872. Red 1873 proofs of either logotype are highly sought-after.

This piece is the sole finest Closed 3 proof certified in the Red color category. We handled this piece once before, in our 2005 FUN Signature where it realized \$48,875. In 2010, it appeared again, in a Stack's Bowers Boston Rarities sale where it realized \$52,900. We are not aware of it having appeared at auction again since. This coin has a long-standing legacy of being the highest numerically graded Red 1873 proof two cent piece known, a distinction that makes it singularly important for Registry collectors. The deeply reflective fields and frosty, sharp devices adorn copper-orange and amber-red surfaces, with no distracting marks. A loupe reveals the most minute of flecks in unobtrusive areas that serve as pedigree markers. Eye appeal is simply outstanding on this coin. This piece will not only fit in well with a high-ranking Registry Set, it will undoubtedly be one of the highlights of that set.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 30125; Boston Rarities Sale (Stack's Bowers, 8/2010), lot 247. NGC ID# 2753, PCGS# 3653

THREE CENT SILVER



1852 Three Cent Silver, MS68 Tied for Finest Certified No Type One Coin is Finer

10017 1852 MS68 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The Type One three cent silver pieces was only produced from 1851 to 1853. The three Philadelphia issues are generally plentiful in high grade, but they are each individually scarce in MS67. However, the only Type One issue known in MS68 is the 1852. This piece is one of just two MS68 coins listed at PCGS, making it not only a Condition Census 1852, but a Condition Census Type One. NGC list one other piece in this grade. The quality is simply incredible, boasting flawless, frosty mint luster with boldly rendered design elements. Flecks of russet toning grace the borders, leaving the interiors with a delicate champagne tint. Eye appeal is outstanding. This is one of the most important Type One three cent silvers in existence, and it represents an unequalled opportunity for the Registry collector type coin specialist. Population: 2 in 68, 0 finer (8/20).
NGC ID# 22YZ, PCGS# 3666



1856 Three Cent Silver, MS67+ The Finest Certified

10018 1856 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Three cent silver production increased dramatically in 1856 to nearly 1.5 million pieces, up from just 139,000 coins the year before, and the issue is among the more obtainable Type Two issues overall. Still, the number of high-end Mint State survivors is negligible.

The surfaces of this 1856 three cent silver show frosty, unbroken mint luster with areas of deep russet, olive, amber, gold, and lavender-blue patina. Minor die erosion appears in the peripheral recesses and trivial softness on the central devices, but they scarcely detract from the eye appeal. The strike is far sharper than usual for this issue. This is the finest circulation-strike 1856 three cent silver piece, the only MS67 that PCGS has ever certified. NGC has never certified an example finer than MS66 (9/20).

Ex: *ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 3953.*
NGC ID# 22Z5, PCGS# 3672



**1859 Three Cent Silver, MS68
The Sole Finest at PCGS
Registry Set Essential**

10019 1859 MS68 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1859 is the first Type Three issue in the three cent silver series. Although plentiful in lower Mint State grades, this issue is a major rarity at the Superb Gem level. This MS68 example is the sole finest example at PCGS. NGC lists two pieces in this grade, one of which appeared in our May 2007 Central States Signature and is the only MS68 example of this piece to previously be offered at auction. The Simpson PCGS coin is an incredible opportunity for the advanced three cent silver collector, representing the first time in more than a decade that an 1859 of this caliber has been publicly available. The coin displays lovely rose-gold and champagne luster throughout the interiors with rings of rainbow and russet toning around the borders. Preservation is virtually flawless. Slight strike weakness is seen on the reverse arrow cluster, but the remainder of the design is boldly rendered. An incredible type coin and the finest quality possibly for Registry collectors. Population: 1 in 68, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 68, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 22Z8, PCGS# 3677



**1866 Three Cent Silver, MS68+
Reflective and Beautifully Toned
Top of the Condition Census**

10020 1866 MS68+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. This piece is tied with one other MS68 PCGS coin as the finest 1866 three cent silver piece certified. No coin in this grade has ever appeared at auction, and most of the auction appearances of MS67 coins have been made by the same few coins being offered on multiple occasions. This issue is a major rarity in this lofty grade. The present coin represents the closest to perfection that this issue is known, an essential attribute for Registry collectors. Reflective fields and fully struck, frosty design elements produce an incredible complement to the rich, original multicolor toning that covers each side in shades of rose-gold, ocean-blue, crimson, violet, and sun-orange. The eye appeal of this piece is every bit as outstanding as its preservation. A virtually flawless coin in all respects. Population: 2 in 68 (1 in 68+), 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 68, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 22ZG, PCGS# 3686

PROOF THREE CENT SILVER



1868 Three Cent Silver, MS67+ The Sole Finest Certified

10021 1868 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1868 three cent silver presents collectors of all levels and means with an incredible acquisition challenge. Only 3,500 pieces were struck, and survivors are scarce in all grades. In Mint State, this issue is decidedly rare. We have previously handled a Mint State coin on only 19 occasions, none of which represented a Superb Gem example of this issue. In fact, this is the only example in that grade known. Plus-designated by PCGS, the Simpson coin is visually almost flawless, showing fully detailed design elements and reflective, mirrorlike fields. Rose-gold, amber, and peach hues cover much of each side, yielding to more vivid ribbons of violet and blue in the margins. The technical quality is unequaled by any other 1868 three cent silver. An incredible opportunity for Registry collectors. Population: 1 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 22ZJ, PCGS# 3688



1869 Three Cent Silver, PR67+ Cameo Among the Finest at PCGS

10022 1869 PR67+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. By the mid-1860s, annual three cent silver production had been reduced to no more than a few thousands pieces. These were kept on hand to pay off odd amounts to depositors — they never meant for general circulation. The Mint struck 4,500 business strikes and 600 proofs in 1869. Among the latter, this Superb Gem is one of the finest at PCGS. A single PR64 Deep Cameo is reported finer at that service.

Both sides showcase colorful shades of blue, rose, yellow, and orange patina that become increasingly vibrant toward the center without limiting contrast. Terrific aesthetic appeal. Population: 6 in 67 (3 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 5 in 67, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 22ZR, PCGS# 83719



1873 Three Cent Silver, PR66+ Proof Only Issue

10023 1873 PR66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1873 three cent silver is a proof-only issue struck to the limited extent of 600 pieces. As expected, collector demand for these specimens is perennially high. Partial cameo contrast is undesignated on this gorgeous Premium Gem. The effect is slightly subdued by the blended rainbow toning that covers each side. Population: 17 in 66 (3 in 66+), 4 finer. CAC: 12 in 66, 5 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 27CJ, PCGS# 3724

PROOF SHIELD NICKEL

10024 1881 PR67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. This is among the finest non-Cameo proof 1881 Shield nickels certified at PCGS, and it is one of just a dozen coins in this grade with CAC endorsement. Lovely pastel lavender and peach-rose toning graces each side, complementing fully rendered devices and deeply reflective fields. The preservation is outstanding. Population: 36 in 67 (3 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 13 in 67, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 276X, PCGS# 3836

PROOF LIBERTY NICKELS



1889 Liberty Nickel, PR67+ Pastel Patina

10025 1889 PR67+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Peach-gold, lavender, and powder-blue colors mingle over the entirety of this Superb Gem proof nickel, one of the finest non-Cameo representatives certified at PCGS. Near-pristine surfaces are smooth, and every facet of the design is fully rendered. From a mintage of 3,336 proofs. Population: 18 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 9 in 67, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 277X, PCGS# 3887



1898 Nickel, PR66+ Deep Cameo Rare With Such Contrast

10026 1898 PR66+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The Mint produced some of its finest proofs ever during that last few years of the 19th century. Still, 1898 proof nickels with Deep Cameo contrast are rarely seen. Only 11 submissions at PCGS qualify for that designation, while 447 and 102 grading events are reported in non-Cameo and Cameo, respectively. This deeply reflective and contrasted Premium Gem enjoys light splashes of gold, lilac, and powder-blue color. Exceptional eye appeal. Population: 4 in 66 (1 in 66+) Deep Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 3 in 66, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 2788, PCGS# 93896

10027 1905 PR67+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1905 proof is difficult to acquire in Cameo grades. Such coins are scarce, and PCGS has only seen a few as fine as the Superb Gem level. The present example is not a Cameo, but what it lacks in field-device contrast it makes up for with toning and eye appeal. Lovely ice-blue color tints the liquidlike mirrors, accented with wisps of gold on the reverse. The strike is needle-sharp throughout, and neither side has a single notable flaw. Population: 45 in 67 (12 in 67+), 3 finer. CAC: 21 in 67, 1 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 278F, PCGS# 3903

BUFFALO NICKELS



1916-S Buffalo Nickel, MS66 Scarce This Nice

10028 1916-S MS66 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Colorful border toning embraces both sides of this Premium Gem San Francisco nickel. The 1916-S is seldom fully struck, with minor weakness at the centers and at lower reverse visible on this example. A few tiny planchet marks were not entirely eliminated by strike. Radiant hues of yellow, lavender, and amber-gold provide outstanding eye appeal. Population: 42 in 66 (3 in 66+), 5 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 22RC, PCGS# 3933



**1918 Nickel, MS67+
Superior Registry Candidate
None Finer**

10029 1918 MS67+ PCGS. Ex: Simpson. With a substantial mintage of 32 million coins, the 1918 is a surprisingly challenging Philadelphia issue to locate in high grades, and the average certified assessment falls shy of MS61. There are only 13 Superb Gem submissions at PCGS and two at NGC, and neither service has seen a coin finer than this.

Pastel shades of violet and powder-blue color the centers of this Superb Gem, while the outer areas show bands of gold, peach-orange, and rose patina. Eye appeal and technical quality make this an unsurpassed Registry candidate. Population: 13 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (8/20).

NGC ID# 22RG, PCGS# 3937

10030 1920-D MS64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Attractive, satiny luster glistens on each side of this piece, illuminating hues of lavender, orange-gold, and ice-blue. Surprisingly few abrasions are noted for the grade. Typical of the 1920-D, this piece displays some strike weakness at the centers, but the bison's horn is complete.

NGC ID# 22RR, PCGS# 3945



**1925-S Buffalo Nickel, MS65
Beautifully Toned Registry Coin**

10031 1925-S MS65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1925-S Buffalo nickel is notoriously scarce in Gem condition, and only a few finer pieces are known. The Simpson coin is especially significant, not only grading MS65 but also displaying vivid multicolor toning over each side. Ice-blue adorns the interiors, while bands of sun-gold and rainbow color frame the peripheries. Strike sharpness is far above average, and there is almost no perceptible die erosion in the fields — qualities rarely found on this San Francisco issue. Some weakness is seen on the Indian's headdress feathers, but it is minor. Central definition is excellent, and the bison's horn is full. The eye appeal of this coin easily makes it one of the most attractive 1925-S nickels that we have seen. We have not handled a finer specimen in nearly a decade. Population: 35 in 65 (2 in 65+), 1 finer (8/20).

NGC ID# 22S4, PCGS# 3956

10032 1934-D MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1934-D Buffalo nickel is scarce in MS66, and only 10 pieces at PCGS have achieved the MS66+ level with none finer (8/20). This piece is satiny and beautifully preserved, with gold-tinted nickel-gray surfaces. Slight strike weakness on the bison's shoulder is typical of the issue. CAC: 30 in 66, 0 finer (9/20).

NGC ID# 22SM, PCGS# 3973



1937-D Three-Legged Nickel, MS65+ Essential Guide Book Variety Exceptional Luster and Color

10033 1937-D Three-Legged, FS-901, MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Sometime during the mintage of more than 17 million 1937-D nickels, a feeding mechanism on the coin press jammed or malfunctioned, causing dies to clash. Rather than installing new dies, the existing dies were aggressively polished to minimize clash marks, effectively removing much of the bison's right front leg. The anomaly was soon discovered, creating a sensation among collectors and enterprising coin dealers. A decades-long frenzy followed to locate the rare and valuable "three-legged" Buffalo nickels. Most examples circulated, although a few dozen Mint State coins were quickly preserved, and several hundred Uncirculated examples exist today.

Few Mint State pieces can approach the eye appeal and surface quality of this high-end Gem. Vibrantly lustrous fields and sharply struck devices showcase amber-gold, peach, lilac, and blue toning that immerses the borders, moderating only slightly toward the centers. As on all genuine 1937-D three-legged nickels, the letters P and U of E PLURIBUS UNUM are distant from the bison's back, and traces of granularity remain beneath the belly. Only about two dozen finer pieces exist at PCGS, the finest of which grades MS66+ (6/20). NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 38475 Base PCGS# 3982

PROOF BUFFALO NICKELS



1913 Type Two Nickel, Resplendent PR68 Tied for Finest at PCGS

10034 1913 Type Two PR68 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The Mint persisted with the Matte Proof finish for its 1913 Type Two proofs, which shared the spotlight with the 1913 Type One matte proofs. Although not easily distinguished from a few high-grade, early circulation strike 1913 nickels, there is no denying the pinpoint sharpness of the proof format. Subtle, diagnostic die characteristics are used by grading services to confirm the proofs.

This is a splendid Superb Gem matte proof, with fully struck motifs and exquisite, pale-lavender and honey-gold color. It is one of a dozen such pieces at PCGS — tied for finest-certified — with finely grained eye appeal that makes these early proofs so attractive to today's collectors and especially suitable for the Buffalo nickel design. This is spectacular coin well-deserving of the important Simpson pedigree. Population: 12 in 68, 0 finer (5/20). NGC ID# 278S, PCGS# 3990



1915 Buffalo Nickel, PR68+ Tied Finest at PCGS, Extraordinary Quality

10035 1915 PR68+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The Buffalo nickel is a favorite design for many collectors, both for its artistry and its distinctly American motifs. Done in rim-to-rim high relief and surrounded by narrow, concave fields, virtually the entire surface on both sides is devoted to design elements, which caused the Mint no end of challenges and die failures. Proofs provide the most compelling renditions of James Earle Fraser's intended result, with high-grade proofs the most highly sought representatives of the series.

This high-end Superb Gem 1915 example is tied with one other coin for finest-seen by PCGS. The strike throughout both sides is magnificent, and the near-flawless matte finish retains much satiny luster. A melange of complementary colors adorns each side — vibrant sunset-gold at the borders, surrounding pale-blue and deep-lilac centers. A diagnostic flat rim surrounds both obverse and reverse. It is an immaculate representative of the year and the series, not to mention an ultimate candidate for the finest Registry Set. Population: 8 in 68 (2 in 68+), 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 68, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 278U, PCGS# 3992





1936 Type One Nickel, PR68 Superb Satin Finish Example

10036 1936 Type One — Satin Finish PR68 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The Mint's 1936 resumption of proof coinage included two finishes for the Buffalo nickel: Satin finish proofs were the first issued, followed by brilliant proofs. Today's collectors view them as separate varieties, and seek one of each format. The Superb Gem quality of this Satin proof is amazing, with entrancing multicolor toning and essentially flawless surfaces. Rainbow hues at the borders yield to lemon-yellow, pale-ivory, and lilac-gray centers. Fulsome mint luster radiates from the basined fields, counterbalanced by fully struck devices that sharply define James Earle Fraser's inimitable design. PCGS reports just two numerically finer Satin proofs, plus three Plus-graded pieces, although we can hardly imagine a finer example than this one from the Simpson Collection. Population: 56 in 68 (4 in 68+), 2 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 278X, PCGS# 3994



1937 Buffalo Nickel, Colorful PR68+ Exceptional Brilliant Proof Type Coin

10037 1937 PR68+ PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The resumption of proofs in 1936 initiated a return to the brilliant proof format preferred by collectors of the day, with deeply mirrored fields and full strikes highly prized by all. This is a particularly high-end 1937 Superb Gem example, with attractive gold, heather, and pale-lilac toning that intensifies on the reverse. The bison's head, fur, and musculature are pinpoint sharp. This is an accessible date even in high grade, but seldom seen finer. Population: 52 in 68 (3 in 68+), 2 finer. CAC: 19 in 68, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 278Z, PCGS# 3996

EARLY HALF DIMES



1795 V-6, LM-9 Half Dime, MS67 Outstanding Knoxville Collection Coin

10038 1795 V-6, LM-9, R.4, MS67 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. An obverse die crack extends from the border through the Y of LIBERTY to Liberty's nose and cheek. That die crack developed during the previous marriage with LM-8, and is always present on the LM-9 die marriage offered here.

An outstanding example of the V-6, LM-9 half dime that represents the two-year Flowing Hair design dated 1794 and 1795, but all struck in the latter year from March to November. Walter Breen suggested that the first half dime delivery dated March 30, 1795, consisting of 7,756 coins, were those dated 1794. However, a study of the emission sequence shows that 1794 LM-4 half dimes used a reverse die that was reused in 1795, with those dated 1794 in later die states, conclusively showing that Breen's analysis was incorrect. PCGS and NGC have certified 370 pieces dated 1794 and 1,086 pieces dated 1795. With 25% of submissions dated 1794, the "mintage" of 1794 was probably in the vicinity of 20,000 coins, leaving just 66,356 pieces dated 1795.

This Superb Gem has highly lustrous surfaces with splendid sky-blue, gold, and crimson toning. Those surfaces are essentially flawless, aside from a few mint-caused adjustment marks on the obverse. Slight evidence of strike weakness is noted at the centers, typical of the variety and of the type. The impression is nicely centered on the planchet with slight border weakness at the lower right obverse, the result of the aforementioned adjustment marks. PCGS has certified three Flowing Hair half dimes at the MS67 level, and all three are dated 1795, with none in finer grades (4/20). The other two MS67 coins are both from the LM-10 die pair, suggesting that the present piece is the finest known 1795 LM-9 half dime.

Ex: Knoxville Collection; Jay Parrino (*The Mint*); Stack's (1/2007), lot 352.

NGC ID# 22ZV, PCGS# 38593 Base PCGS# 4251

1801 Draped Bust Half Dime, MS66+ Single Finest Known V-1, LM-2 Variety

10039 1801 V-1 and V-2, LM-2, R.4, MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1801 Draped Bust half dime claims a reported mintage of 27,760 pieces, with two die varieties known for the date. This coin represents the more available, but still scarce, LM-2 variety.

Most 1801 half dimes are found in low grades, making attribution difficult for early researchers. Writing in 1883, Harold P. Newlin noted:

"I have noticed no varieties. Specimens can be readily obtained in fair condition, but I have never seen an uncirculated one, nor do I believe one exists in the Numismatic world. I have carefully studied the catalogues of sales from 1859 to the present time and can find no mention of the sale of a perfect example of this date."

Obviously, Newlin was unaware of this coin. Nor was he alone in not fully understanding all the 1801 Draped Bust intricacies. Most examples are indeed well-worn, and die damage incurred during coining adds to the confusion. When Daniel Valentine wrote his series reference in 1931, he mistakenly believed the known dies represented two different varieties (V-1 and V-2). Later research shows that his V-2 is actually a later die state of the V-1 dies, with a bisecting die crack through the 8 in the date to above B in LIBERTY. A "third" variety — now identified as the rare V-3, LM-1 die pair — was not discovered until 1986, and it is thankfully straightforward in its attribution. All varieties share the same reverse.

The present coin is a splendid representative of the V-1, LM-2 variety in its early stage. The letters LIB in LIBERTY are widely spaced, while stars 1 through 3 are close together. A prominent die break is in fact a retained cud, which starts at the rim and travels through Y. It follows a semicircular path inside the stars on the right, and returns to the rim below star 13.

High-grade examples of the 1801 half dime remain extremely elusive today regardless of variety. This Plus-graded Premium Gem displays a sharp strike in most areas, with just a touch of softness on the central reverse. PCGS has graded this coin in MS66+, with none finer. Finest example at NGC grades MS63 (6/20).

In our opinion, this coin is the finest known, with no serious challenger. It has been the finest-certified example at either of the leading grading services since at least 1998. Prior to its appearance in the important Eugene H. Gardner Collection in October, 2014, the coin had been off the market for 16 years. After the Gardner auction, it settled in the incomparable Bob R. Simpson Collection. This coin gravitates into strong hands, and it does not take much insight to see that the opportunity to acquire this finest-known 1801 half dime may not recur for decades.

Ex: James A. Stack Collection (Stack's, 11/1989), lot 366; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/1998), lot 88; Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part II (Heritage, 10/2014), lot 98171, as MS67 NGC; Bob R. Simpson Collection.

NGC ID# 2327, PCGS# 38606 Base PCGS# 4267



SEATED HALF DIME



**1860 'Transitional' Half Dime, MS68
Judd-267, Spectacularly Toned
Finest at PCGS**

10040 1860 Transitional, Judd-267, Pollock-315, R.4, MS68 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The so-called transitional half dime patterns of 1859 and 1860 feature design alterations by Anthony Paquet, introducing the cereal-wreath reverse (later used for the 1860 regular issue half dimes), paired with a starred obverse of 1859. Both issues are eagerly sought by collectors for their lack of the legend, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA — stateless issues, popularly known as a “coin without a country.” While the 1859 pieces were struck in small quantity as proofs, the 1860 issue was issued in circulation-strike format with a reported mintage of 100 pieces, although somewhat more may have been struck for the numismatic trade.

While technically listed as a pattern, the 1860 issue is usually collected as part of the regular series. Virtually all examples exist in Mint State. This spectacular Superb Gem is the finest certified by PCGS and widely recognized as the finest known. Vibrant, frosted luster plus rich shades of cobalt-blue and blaze-orange surround a shimmering, silver-gray obverse center. The reverse is colorfully toned in similar hues, adding splashes of cerulean-blue and amber-gold. As always seen for the transitional die pair, the strike is haphazard at best, with weakness at stars 5, 9, and 10, as well as some central softness and minor blending of the ribbon bow. Eye appeal is extraordinary. Population: 1 in 68, 0 finer (5/20).

NGC ID# 2346, PCGS# 4373

PROOF SEATED HALF DIMES

10041 1860 PR66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Proof 1860 half dimes are scarcely seen this fine, with or without cameo contrast. Other than a touch of softness on the upper left portion of the wreath and the bowknot, the strike is sharp. Deeply mirrored fields reflect shades of lavender, gold, and sea-green toning, with no distracting marks. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 15 in 66 (2 in 66+), 5 finer. CAC: 6 in 66, 5 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 235V, PCGS# 4443



**1866 Seated Half Dime, PR67+ Deep Cameo
Single-Finest Certified at PCGS**

10042 1866 PR67+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. The 1866 proof Seated Liberty half dime claims a small mintage of 725 pieces, making the date elusive in all grades today. Only 10,000 business-strike coins were produced, putting added pressure on the small supply of proofs from date collectors.

The present coin is a spectacular Superb Gem, with razor-sharp definition on all design elements and deeply mirrored fields that contrast profoundly with the frosty devices to create a dazzling cameo effect. The impeccably preserved surfaces are essentially brilliant and eye appeal is terrific. Population: 1 in 67 (1 in 67+) Deep Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 67, 0 finer (8/20).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 3069.
NGC ID# 2363, PCGS# 94449



1868 Half Dime, PR67+ Cameo Better Date in the Series

10043 1868 PR67+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. One of 600 proof half dimes struck in 1868. Only 88,600 circulation strikes were produced, making these proofs all the more sought-after. Dramatic contrast exist between the frosty devices and glassy fields in spite of the lovely toning that graces each side. Golden color dominates, ceding to magenta and blue toning at the rims. Population: 2 in 67 (1 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 2365, PCGS# 84451

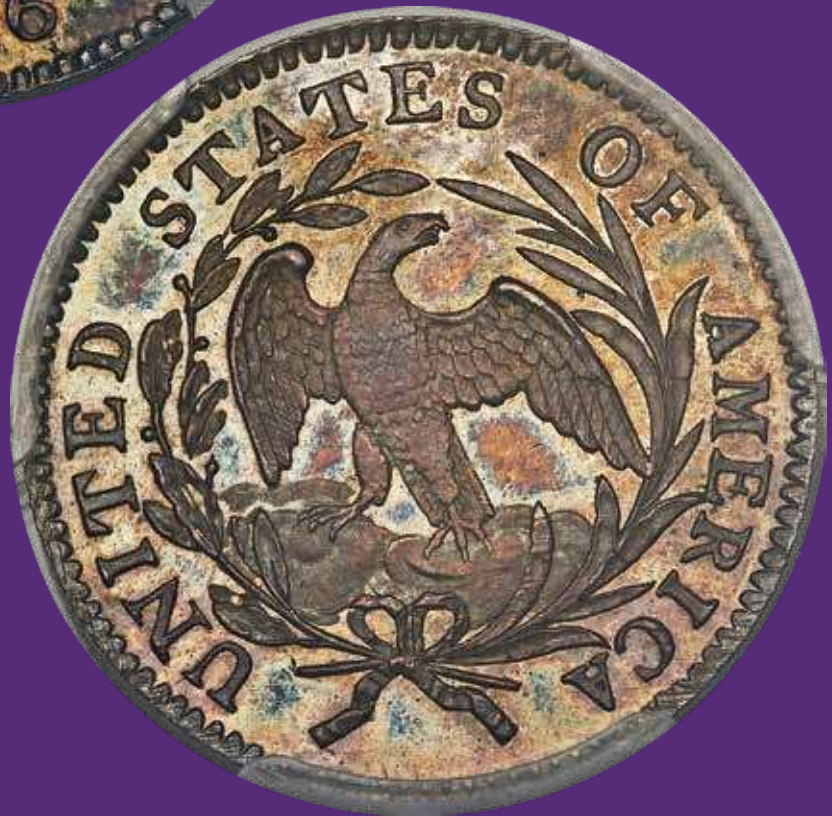
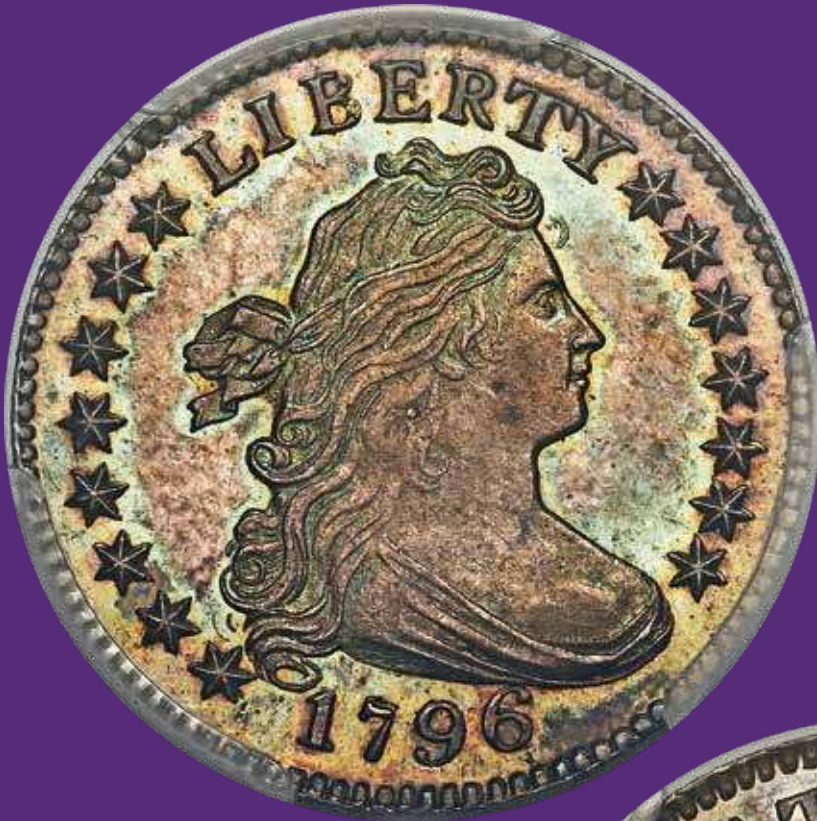
1872 Half Dime, PR67+ Deep Cameo The Sole Finest at PCGS

10044 1872 PR67+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Proof half dime coinage in 1872 amounted to 950 pieces, a fairly substantial total for the series. Nonetheless, the mintage does not translate into the date being available in high grade today. In fact, the 1872 proof is rare finer than PR65.

This issue is also a rarity with strong field-device contrast. PCGS has certified just five Deep Cameo examples in all grades combined, of which the present coin is the sole finest. This piece is also unsurpassed any Cameo or non-Cameo example at that service (8/20). It is fully struck and essentially brilliant, showing dramatic contrast between the liquidlike fields and frosted devices. The eye appeal drips from this coin, and the level of preservation is captivating. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (9/20). NGC ID# 2369, PCGS# 94455



EARLY DIME



1796 JR-1 Dime, SP67 — Formerly CAC Certified as MS67
Sole Finest Certified of the Variety
Clearly a Specimen Strike
The Hayes-Whitney-Gardner Coin

10045 1796 JR-1, R.3, SP67 PCGS. Ex: Hayes-Simpson. This 1796 JR-1 dime certified SP67 PCGS is *the sole finest certified* of this variety. The fields on this unparalleled first-year, *first strike* coin are fully prooflike throughout both sides. Not only does the coin show clear and special care being taken in its preparation, striking, and preservation, it is also the *earliest die state known, by far, for the 1796 JR-1 dimes*.

This early strike is an incomparable specimen and, as the earliest known die state, is likely the first struck example of the 1796 JR-1 dime. While an exact emission sequence is not possible, the authors of *Early United States Dime 1796-1837* considered this variety the first-struck of 1796 dimes. As the first coin of the first variety, struck in the first year of the denomination, this exact dime might well be the first dime coined at the Philadelphia Mint. The quality of manufacture certainly points to a special occasion.

This Superb Gem exhibits immaculate preservation and stunning eye appeal. Pale mint-green and light aqua shades complement pastel pink and amber hues. The fields are highly reflective and mirrored throughout, with the devices covered with thick mint frost and grayish-pink patina that creates a pronounced cameo effect against reflective fields. The strike is uncommonly — preternaturally — bold, showing full detail in the eagle's breast feathers. The senior cataloging staff at Heritage and the graders at PCGS agree that this is a specimen or presentation strike.

This example is the earliest die state known of the 1796 JR-1 dime. Every other known example of this die marriage shows a pronounced die cud joining star 1 on the obverse with several dentils at the rim. *That die cud is absent here.* Could this have been the very first example struck? It goes without saying that neither do any traces of later-state die cracks appear on either side.

When we last offered this coin in 2014, we wrote that the Gene Gardner Collection is a remarkable pleasure for the Heritage cataloging team to work on, a phenomenal assemblage literally rife with finest known coins. Even a so-called “common” date assumes a well-earned aura of importance when it is the finest known, or tied for finest known, or well within the Condition Census. Now, six years later, our words ring equally true as they pertain to the Bob Simpson Collection.

In the present 1796 dime certified SP67 by PCGS, we have a coin of such importance that it is the single finest known of its variety. This JR-1, struck with extraordinary, special care from dies in their earliest known state, is the only Specimen that PCGS has certified. The strike is so bold that there is a partial wire rim visible on each side.

The year 1796 was the first in which the important dime (or ten cents) silver denomination was struck. The U.S. Mint began regular production in its new Philadelphia facility with copper cents and half cents in 1793. The year 1794 saw the first strikes of half dollars and silver dollars, while half dimes soon followed in March 1795. The first gold coins were also struck in 1795, in the form of half eagle and eagle pieces, and 1796 would finally see a full suite of every authorized denomination struck at the U.S. Mint for the first time, an occurrence that would not be seen again until 1849.

The confluence of a full complement of U.S. coinage denominations for the year 1796 — and yet, a year full of absolute and, even more so, conditional rarities — has exerted a powerful attraction for numismatists over the decades, few more so than John Whitney Walter, also known as “Mr. 1796” or simply John Whitney. The Stack’s auction of his coins in 1999 brought together the most remarkable grouping of 1796-dated coins in one place that the American numismatic market has ever seen. The 96 lots in that auction— beginning with lot 1701 and ending with lot 1796 — included 92 1796-dated federal U.S. Mint issues and varieties, along with four 1796-dated Castorland and Myddelton tokens.

The present 1796 dime was one of the keystone coins in that collection. It is, without exaggeration, simply a landmark coin, one that will continue to bestow immense importance on any cabinet in which it resides.

This coin not only brings incredible technical and aesthetic appeal, it also comes with an important pedigree to Eugene H. Gardner, John Whitney Walter, and Congressman Jimmy Hayes before him — and now to Bob Simpson. This is the only Draped Bust dime of any date that PCGS has certified as a Specimen strike. It was previously graded MS67 by PCGS and was CAC approved at that time; CAC has not been able to review this coin again since it was recognized and reholdered as a Specimen.

Ex: Empire Sale (11/1957), lot 728; Jimmy Hayes Collection (Stack’s, 10/1985), lot 16; John Whitney Walter “Mr. 1796” Collection (Stack’s, 5/1999), lot 1763; Eugene H. Gardner (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 30229.

NGC ID# 236B, PCGS# 38742 Base PCGS# 4461

BUST DIME



1837 Dime, JR-3, MS66

**Fantastic Color, Eye Appeal, and Pedigree
None Finer**

10046 1837 JR-3, R.2, MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Newman-Simpson. This last-year Bust dime is a splendid Premium Gem, with superior eye appeal and an impeccable pedigree — a coin that will definitely turn heads, appealing to type collectors and toning enthusiasts alike. The reverse is mostly silver and gold with light tinges of mint-green, while the obverse shows a fantastic, multihued patina of rich colors, from silver centers to pale pinkish-purple to splashes of mint, russet, and deep royal blue. Star 8 is distant from the cap and there is a Block 8 in the date, paired with a reverse that displays narrow rim breaks over D STA and the F in OF drifting low. This must have been an early strike from the JR-3 obverse die, because it lacks the oft-seen die crack running vertically through the upright of 7 in the date. Sharply struck throughout, this amazing 1837 Capped Bust dime is tied for finest certified regardless of variety, with many claims to finest of all. PCGS Population (all 1837 varieties combined): 4 in 66, 0 finer (6/20).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Simpson Collection.

NGC ID# 237H, PCGS# 38893 Base PCGS# 4529

SEATED DIME



1880 Dime, Condition Census MS68

F-102a, Low-Mintage Better Date

10047 1880 F-102a, R.4, MS68 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1880 Seated Liberty dime is a better date among late-series issues, boasting a mintage of only 36,000 pieces. No branch mints struck dimes in 1880, making this issue essential for date collectors. Fortin-102a represents the business strike usage of the F-102 proof die pair. Die rust on ONE DIME on the reverse confirms the later striking period attributed to circulation coinage. Date placement and anomalies on the 80 confirm the attribution.

Mint State examples of this issue are not quite as scarce as one might expect for the mintage, and they are dispersed throughout much of the grade range. Nonetheless, Superb Gem examples are rare. This is one of just two MS68 pieces at PCGS, which rank as the finest at that service. NGC lists five pieces in MS68 (three of those Star designated), also with none finer (5/20). The Simpson coin is boldly struck and almost flawless, with semireflective fields and satiny devices. Lilac, rose-gold, blue, and mint-green hues adorn each side, producing outstanding visual appeal.

PCGS# 538644 Base PCGS# 4688

PROOF SEATED DIME



**1891 Dime, PR68 Cameo
Colorful Final-Year Type Coin**

10048 1891 PR68 Cameo PCGS. F-101, R.3. Ex: Simpson. A die scratch in the lower left part of Liberty's shield confirms the attribution. This final-year Seated Liberty dime, one of 600 proofs struck, was carefully set aside and flawlessly preserved, showing no evidence of obvious contact. Rich shades of natural blue, violet, and gold color paint each side without obscuring the blatant Cameo contrast. Population: 2 in 68 Cameo, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 23DG, PCGS# 84788

PROOF BARBER DIMES



**1896 Dime, PR67 Cameo
Dominant Peach-Gold Patina**

10049 1896 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Delicate peach-orange patina dominates with accents of ice-blue and lavender. The centers are lightly toned, allowing for a more dramatic Cameo effect between the frosted devices and watery fields of this Superb Gem Barber dime. The Mint struck 762 proofs in 1896. Population: 12 in 67 (2 in 67+) Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 12 in 67, 1 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 23G9, PCGS# 84880



**1900 Dime, PR68+ Cameo
Beautifully Toned
The Sole Finest at PCGS**

10050 1900 PR68+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The proof 1900 Barber dime is popular with type collectors, but in the top grade of PR68, it is a major condition rarity. This is the sole finest example at PCGS. PCGS lists three other pieces at the PR68 level, including two non-Cameos and one Cameo, but none of those three pieces are Plus designated. This coin is second to none for the PCGS Registry collector. Fully struck devices complement liquidlike mirroring in the fields, while bands of vivid ocean-blue and violet engulf the margins. The interiors are light golden to brilliant in color, and neither side has discernible flaws. This is a well-contrasted, beautifully preserved Barber proof. Population: 2 in 68 (1 in 68+) Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 68, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 23GD, PCGS# 84884



1904 Dime, Remarkable PR67 Only One Finer at PCGS

10051 1904 PR67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. This is one of 670 proof dimes struck in 1904. Lower-grade examples are generally available, but comparable Superb Gems are conditionally rare. This remarkable PR67 dime from the Bob R. Simpson Collection exhibits gold, magenta, blue, and green toning throughout the obverse, while the reverse confines color to the peripheral areas. Population: 8 in 67, 1 finer. CAC: 2 in 67, 1 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 23GH, PCGS# 4888



1909 Barber Dime, PR67 Cameo None Numerically Finer at PCGS

10052 1909 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Only 12% of all 1909 proof dime submissions at PCGS have been awarded a Cameo designation, and none of them are numerically finer than this Superb Gem. Vibrant, dappled multicolor toning complements the considerable brilliance that remains. The Cameo effect is readily appealing. Population: 8 in 67 (2 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 6 in 67, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 23GP, PCGS# 84893

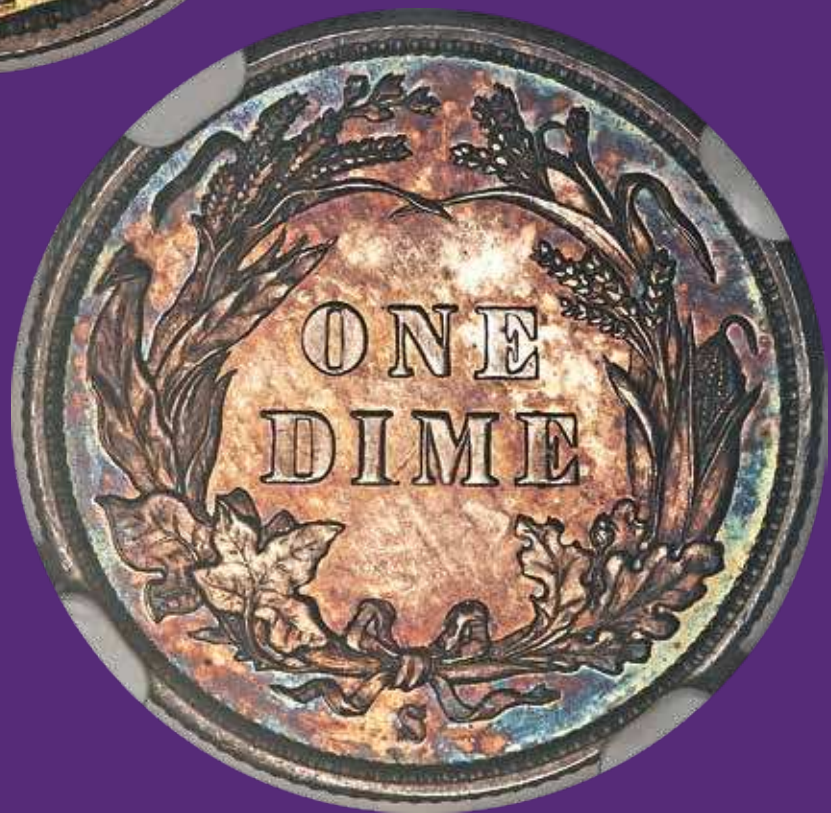


1913 Dime, PR67+ Cameo Glassy Fields, Frosted Devices

10053 1913 PR67+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. There are five times as many 1913 dimes certified at PCGS in non-Cameo as there are in the Cameo category, attesting to the issue's scarcity with any meaningful field-device contrast. This Superb Gem is essentially brilliant, highlighting the glassy fields and partially frosted motifs. Just a few blushes of golden color appear mainly around the obverse border. Not a contact mark to mention. Population: 5 in 67 (3 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 4 in 67, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 23GU, PCGS# 84897

10054 1914 PR67 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. PCGS has not certified any Deep Cameo proof 1914 Barber dimes, and Cameo examples are rare in high grade. Vivid lavender, blue, and gold toning blankets each side, and the strike is razor-sharp. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 12 in 67 (2 in 67+), 1 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 23GV, PCGS# 4898





1894-S Barber Dime, PR66 'The Rarest Dime Ever Minted' The Plate Coin for Breen's *Encyclopedias* Tied for Finest of Just Nine Known Survivors

10055 1894-S Branch Mint PR66 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Few numismatic rarities capture the excitement and longing of collectors like the 1894-S dime. Few also are those whose stories encompass such a woven fabric of mystery and legend. In the words of Garrett and Guth in *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*, the 1894-S dime has for decades been included with the 1913 Liberty nickel and the 1804 silver dollar "in a triumvirate of America's most desirable coins." Only nine specimens are known to survive. Yet, as much as this coin is sought-after for its rarity, it is just as beloved for the fanciful stories that have long surrounded its history.

Perhaps the best place to begin unraveling the story of the 1894-S is in the year 1900, in the March issue of *The Numismatist*. There, Augustus G. Heaton wrote the first account in a numismatic publication of the dimes struck at San Francisco in 1894:

"The San Francisco mint takes proudly to itself the sensation of later U.S. coinage in striking but \$2.40 worth of dimes, or *twenty-four pieces* in all, in the year 1894. Of these, the writer possesses the *only one known* to the numismatic world. The nearest small issue to '94 of this mint is \$57,000 worth in 1896. Therefore in the last decade the San Francisco mint has issued one of the very rarest United States coins."

Ten pairs of 1894 dime working dies were shipped to San Francisco: five in November 1893 and five in January 1894. The San Francisco Mint had struck nearly 2.5 million dimes during the calendar year 1893, and continued coinage in 1894 was anticipated.

The stock market crash of 1893 and the run on banks that followed proved to have a more lasting economic impact than originally expected. The Panic of '93 saw several hundred banks fail or temporarily cease operations in the latter half of 1893 and into 1894, especially in Midwestern and Western cities. The resultant slow in economic activity caused a plummet in silver dollar distribution from the mints and also reduced the need for new subsidiary silver coinage, particularly in the West. By May 1894, the San Francisco Mint had suspended the shipment of subsidiary coins entirely, and requests for such were redirected to the U.S. Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco.

Silver dollar coinage at the West Coast branch mint resumed in the third quarter of the calendar year, but subsidiary coin production remained limited due to an oversupply of existing coinage. Mint correspondence from April 30, 1894 stated that San Francisco held a stockpile of nearly \$37 million worth of silver coin, including ample amounts of the subsidiary denominations. Mint records further indicate that even though working dies were on hand throughout the year, no dimes were struck at the San Francisco Mint in 1894, with one exception: 24 pieces coined on June 9. This tiny dime mintage was recorded in the *Report of the Mint Director* for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, on the table for the calendar year 1894 production on pages 212-213.

Per standard Mint practice, the superintendent reserved two of the dimes struck on June 9 for the special assay and sent them via registered mail to Mint Director Robert Preston. A letter dated June 25 tallies those two coins again as part of the *total* coinage reserved at San Francisco in June 1894 for the special assay. On June 28, a third piece was sent via Wells Fargo Express to the Philadelphia Mint superintendent for the annual assay. The remaining 21 pieces, if normal procedures continued, would have been placed with the Mint Cashier or in a bag for eventual distribution.

Early Appearances and Numismatic Awareness

A.G. Heaton was one of several prominent numismatists in 1894 to inquire directly with the San Francisco Mint about purchasing examples of the new 1894 dime coinage. It is not known from where he acquired the coin that he later wrote about in the March 1900 *Numismatist* article, but evidently, the piece did not directly come from the Mint. Collectors inquiring about 1894-S dimes prior to June 9 were told that no dimes of that year had yet been coined. Heaton and others who placed orders after June 9 were told, in some variation, "We have no 10 cent pieces coinage 1894." Their postage was either returned empty, or their order was filled with 1893-dated coins instead. The latter was the case for John M. Clapp upon his initial inquiry about new coins in November 1894. Unsatisfied, Clapp wrote the Mint again in January 1895, again requesting 1894-S dimes. Acting Superintendent Robert Barnett replied on January 14:

"In reply to your favor 7th inst, I will respectfully state: there were a few dimes coined at this Mint during the year 1894, but we have none on hand at present."

Clapp eventually obtained two examples of the rarity, although from where he did not specify in his notebooks. The acquisition was apparently unknown to Heaton when the March 1900 *Numismatist* article was written. Shortly thereafter, a fourth example was reported to be in the possession of J.C. Mitchelson, apparently coming from a source other than the Mint. A brief editorial by Dr. George Heath in the June 1900 issue of *The Numismatist* stated:

"J.C. Mitchelson, of Kansas City, but who has business interests in San Francisco, and has been spending much time there, writes that he has discovered an 1894 S. dime. The mint authorities there inform him that while twenty-four were originally struck, only fourteen went into circulation, the remaining ten being restruck. None remain in the mint."

There is no record of the San Francisco Mint formally supplying an 1894-S dime to any collector.

Following the June 28, 1894 assay shipment, Mint records regarding the fate of the dimes end, and most of the coins seem to have disappeared. In the April 1928 issue of *The Numismatist*, Elmer S. Sears expressed knowledge of only three or four 1894-S dimes in collectors' hands. From his description, two of these were no doubt the pieces owned by J.M. Clapp, the third being the Heaton coin:

"One man I know has two of them, and there are one each in two other collections. Mr. Granberg had one in his collection, which he bought from A.G. Heaton, of Washington. I am not sure whether Mr. Brand had one or not. If he did, then I know of four. If not, I know of but three specimens."

The first public sale of an 1894-S dime occurred in 1933, nearly four decades after the coins were struck; B. Max Mehl sold the piece from the Newcomer collection for \$1,000 to a then unnamed buyer. It is possible that this was the same coin that A.G. Heaton sold to H.O. Granberg after 1900, as Newcomer later acquired much of Granberg's collection. An 1894-S dime did not appear at public auction until May 1945, when Abe Kosoff sold F.C.C. Boyd's massive numismatic holdings under the banner "World's Greatest Collection." Boyd's 1894-S dime was also the former Newcomer specimen. The catalog description read:

"The rarest dime ever minted. As a matter of fact, this is one of the rarest of all U.S. coins. The mint record indicates that 24 pieces were coined but it is impossible to trace more than 5 pieces. This coin is a splendid proof specimen and excessively rare. See plate."

The lot realized \$2,350, a staggering amount for the period and by far the highest price realized by any coin in the sale.

Another, heavily worn example, in private collections since 1911, was consigned to a couple of different Stack's auctions in 1942, three years prior to the Boyd sale, but it was withdrawn before the auctions. The Clapp coins were purchased by Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. in his famous 1942 acquisition of the Clapp Estate. Eliasberg retained one in his collection, and the other was sold in the 1947 Stack's auction of Eliasberg's duplicates under the alias collection name H.R. Lee. Later, an example surfaced in the June 1950 Adolph Menjou sale by Numismatic Gallery. In 1957, a new specimen, also heavily worn, showed up in circulation at Gimbels Department Store in New York, and in November of that year, another new piece was sold in Stack's Empire Collection sale.

Only one previously untraced example appeared in a public auction after the 1950s, in the Gillespie Collection, sold by Art Kagin in 1984. By that time, the 1894-S dime had fully ascended to the highest pedestal of U.S. coinage rarity and fame.

Contemporary Origin Theories

For most of its history, the 1894-S dime's story was, as Walter Breen put it, extremely fragmentary. Over the years, multiple theories were advanced to explain the small mintage and the even smaller survivorship. Two of these theories gained particular traction in the numismatic community over an extended period of time due to the fact that they were derived from information apparently acquired from San Francisco Mint officials.

The first theory to be published appeared in Edgar H. Adams' numismatic column in the March 29, 1908 issue of the *New York Sun*. Adams, relating information from Frank C. Berdan, who was weigher at the San Francisco Mint in 1894, states that a small number of dimes were struck in July 1894 to be sent to Philadelphia for the annual assay, since it was anticipated that although dimes had not yet been coined for circulation, such an order would no doubt be placed before the end of the year. An excerpt of the article is reproduced in Q. David Bowers' *A Guide Book of Barber Coinage*:

"[Mr. Berdan] says that there may have been twenty-four of these and there may have been less, probably not over twenty, as the matter of counting them was not deemed to be of importance. Two or three pieces in fact, he said, would have answered the requirements just well.

"He took a couple of ordinary dimes from his pocket and exchanged them for two of the new ten cent pieces merely from a desire to possess the first specimens that had come from the dies of this denomination for the year. He said that the idea of the dimes ever becoming scarce never entered his mind, for an order for 100,000 pieces might be expected any day, and no one would have imagined that the entire year would pass without the dies again being brought into requisition."

According to Adams, the two coins that Berdan kept later "fell into the hands of a well known mint mark collector." It is possible that this was a reference to J.M. Clapp and/or A.G. Heaton.

Berdan certainly would have been a credible source for information. As weigher in 1894, he would have been one of the few individuals with possible first-hand knowledge of the 1894-S dime coinage. Therefore, some of the information outlined by Adams is likely true. However, standard Mint practice at the time for supplying coins for assay was to select pieces from existing mintages. The Mint would not have struck coins specifically for assay without an existing dime coinage to assay. Since Mint records indicate no orders for dimes had been placed with the San Francisco Mint prior to the coinage of the 24 pieces, the theory that the dimes were struck solely for assay purposes holds little water today.

The other contemporary theory that gained the most widespread acceptance was first published in the April 1928 issue of *The Numismatist*. There, Farran Zerbe related another, similar account of the 1894-S dime's coinage. Differing from Adams, however, Zerbe claimed that the reason for the coinage of just 24 dimes was to balance a bullion account for the fiscal year:

"To close a bullion account at the San Francisco Mint at the end of the fiscal year, June 30th, 1894, it was found necessary to show 40 cents, odd, in the year's coinage. The mint not having coined any dimes during the year, the dime dies were put to work, and to produce the needed 40 cents, 24 pieces were struck, any reasonable amount of even dollars over the 40 cents being readily absorbed into the account. It has been stated that at the time no thought was given by the mint people that a rarity had been produced, it being supposed they would, as always in the past, be ordered to coin dimes before the close of the year. It so happened that no dime coinage was ordered ... It is said that two or three of the pieces were obtained by mint people at the time

of coinage, 'just to have a new dime,' and following the disclosure of rarity these were sold to collectors for \$25 or more apiece. Excepting these two or three pieces, the coinage is said to have gone into a bag with other dimes and is supposed to have passed from the mint for circulation. ... My information about the limited coinage was obtained at the San Francisco mint in 1905."

Since the Zerbe theory did not defy standard Mint practices of the time, it became the primary theory for many decades.

The Ice Cream Story

The origin theory most familiar to modern collectors first appeared in a June 27, 1973 *Coin World* article by James Johnson. Johnson first wrote an article about the 1894-S dime in September 1972, compiling a roster of all examples known to the numismatic community at that time. His 1973 update was in response to a letter that he received from a man named Guy Chapman. Chapman's letter contained the first written account tying the coinage of the dimes to Superintendent John Daggett and his young daughter Hallie. Johnson wrote:

"Guy L. Chapman of California wrote that one evening in 1954, the late Earl Parker came into the Redwood Empire Coin Club and put two dimes in Chapman's hand. They were the two 1894-S dimes Parker had just acquired from Hallie Daggett, daughter of the San Francisco Mint superintendent in 1894.

"Parker offered them to Chapman, but Chapman said he had to check with his wife before spending that kind of money! When he got home, he and his wife agreed that he should buy them, but it was very late and he didn't want to call Parker at that time of night. He would call at 9 o'clock the next day. Chapman's birth year was 1894, one reason for the interest.

"He did call, but Parker told him he had sold the coins before breakfast. Presumably they were Nos. 5 and 9 in my earlier *Coin World* listing.

"Here's the important part: at the Redwood Empire Coin Club Parker repeated what Hallie Daggett had told him when he bought the coins from her. She said this:

"In 1894 a banker friend of Daggett's found there would be no dimes struck that year. So he asked Daggett to make some pieces especially for a small group of friends. There were 24 struck, and eight of eight people got three, including Daggett.

"Daggett gave three to his daughter Hallie who was around and told her to put them away until she was as old as he was, and then she could sell them for a good price.

"On the way home she spent one for a dish of ice cream. The other two she put away until she sold them to Earl Parker in 1954. What is not known is who the other seven people were or whether they were connected with the Mint in any way.

"There is no reason to disbelieve Hallie Daggett's story. There is every reason to believe that later the Mint would say anything rather than admit what was done, hence the conflicting reports given out in the later years."

Walter Breen published this story in his writings, and as a result, it gained widespread acceptance. The well-worn example that showed up in circulation in 1957 was even affectionately dubbed "The Ice Cream Coin." Indeed, the charming tale of young Hallie Daggett being given three rare dimes for safe keeping by her father at the Mint, and then spending one of them on ice cream on the way home because it was hot, is an endearing story that has become something of numismatic legend in recent decades. However, more thorough research reveals that at least portions of this story are not accurate.

The problem is first about the claim that 24 dimes were struck for eight people, each receiving three coins. As we now know, three of the 24 1894-S dimes struck were assayed, leaving a net mintage of only 21 pieces. This means there could not have been 24 coins to go around. This notion also contradicts the story of Weigher Berdan saving two pieces "just to have a new dime," as is described by two different contemporary accounts.

Moreover, Superintendent John Daggett, being sick with sciatica for much of the year, had little to do with Mint affairs during the period in which the coinage took place. Chief Clerk Robert Barnett assumed the role of acting superintendent, and it is his signature that appears on most of the Mint correspondence of the period, including letters accompanying the 1894-S dimes sent for assay and replies sent to collector requests for the new dimes. It is therefore most likely that Acting Superintendent Barnett, not Daggett, ordered the striking of the 24 dimes, and not for the purpose of distributing them to banker friends. Moreover, if Daggett had ordered the coinage and retained three pieces, why not give one to each of his three living children, not just Hallie? Also, in June 1894, Daggett could not have known with certainty that no additional dimes would be struck at San Francisco that year, so he would not have known that the coins produced June 9 would one day be valuable. This is also an obvious problem for the whole premise of the story, namely that the coins were struck by request from bankers who were said to have known that no dime coinage would occur.

Piecing Together the Past

In a February 2006 *Coin World* article, Nancy Oliver and Richard Kelly brought to light a long-overlooked interview from an October 1895 edition of the *San Francisco Bulletin*, which was later reproduced in various papers across the country. It detailed an explanation that Chief Clerk Robert Barnett gave to a reporter concerning the production of the 24 dimes. The critical portion of the article reads:

"Inquiry at the mint elicited the information that during the fiscal year of 1894 only twenty-four dimes were coined at the San Francisco Mint. How this came about was told by Chief Clerk Robert Barnett (who was acting superintendent at the time the dimes were struck).

"All uncurrent subsidiary coins, viz., those containing other than the design now being used when received at the sub-treasury, are not again allowed to go into circulation, but are sent to the mint to be re-coined with the current design. In the course of the year 1894 we received a large sum in these coins, but having an ample stock of dimes on hand, it was not intended to coin any of that denomination in 1894. However, when nearly all of this subsidiary coin bullion had been utilized, we found in our hands a quantity that would coin to advantage only into dimes and into dimes it was coined, making just twenty-four of them.

“My attention was first called to the matter particularly by the receipt of a letter from a collector somewhere East requesting a set of the coin 1894. In filling this order I found there were no dimes of that date on hand. Subsequently I received quite a number of similar letters, and in each case was, of course, unable to furnish the dimes.”

In a letter dated April 7, 1894, Superintendent Daggett detailed a transfer order from the U.S. Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco depositing \$1 million worth of uncurrent silver coin at the Mint for recoinage. The transfer consisted of mainly half dollars and quarters, but included all subsidiary denominations. As stated by Barnett, standard Mint practice was to recoin the silver into current coinage. As acting superintendent, Barnett would have been the primary authority on any orders given concerning the recoinage of this uncurrent silver. If a tiny amount of silver from redeposited uncurrent coin had been left over in June, it is reasonable that an order would have been given to recoin it in whatever denomination was necessary before the close of the fiscal year.

Barnett's account of the 1894-S dime coinage shares several similarities with the accounts of Adams and Zerbe, both of whom are believed to have gleaned their information directly from Mint officials. Some of the dimes were in fact assayed, as Adams suggests, although that alone does not appear to have been the reason for their coinage. Moreover, the events described by Barnett leave the possibility for Weigher Berdan or another Mint employee to have saved a couple of examples of the new coinage, as both Adams and Zerbe suggest happened. It is also entirely possible that if Berdan had saved two of the coins and later discovered they were rare, he may have in fact sold them for \$25 apiece to a ready buyer, as Zerbe describes. That buyer would most likely have been J.M. Clapp, who sometime between 1895 and 1900 acquired two specimens after repeated unsuccessful inquiries with the Mint. Also, if the events described by Barnett transpired according to normal Mint practices, any of the 24 dimes not assayed or saved by Mint personnel would have gone into circulation, providing a convenient explanation of why two of the known survivors are heavily worn and so many others are entirely lost.

Barnett's 1895 interview is by far the most credible account put forth of the 1894-S dime's coinage. Coming from a Mint official who above all others should have had first-hand knowledge of the events that transpired, it strongly suggests that at the time of coinage no thought was given to creating a rarity. Barnett apparently realized the rarity of the coins after being unable to fill orders for them from collectors. It makes sense, then, that until the end of 1894, Barnett told inquiring collectors that they had “none on hand,” while beginning in January 1895, he began adding that only a small number of pieces had even been struck; prior to that, the possibility had remained that more coinage could have been ordered and Barnett would have been able to fill the collector orders then.

The Proof Question

High-grade 1894-S dimes have several prooflike characteristics, including reflective fields and uniformly sharp strikes. In combination with early speculation concerning the production of the coins, these have led to the '94-S dimes being classified from an early date as branch mint proofs. Breen further advanced this classification in his *Proof Encyclopedia*. Today, the major grading services authenticate 1894-S dimes as proofs as well. However, if Barnett's account of the circumstances surrounding the coinage is correct, the coins were not struck with specially prepared dies on polished planchets, but were instead ordinary business strikes; all prooflike characteristics are due to the fact that the dies were new. Debate concerning this point is likely unimportant, however, for regardless of whether the dimes are classified as proofs or business strikes today, the historical and numismatic importance of ownership remains unchanged.

The Present Coin: The Gem of the Ice Cream Story

The two pieces that Earl Parker showed at the Redwood Empire Coin Club in 1954 are arguably the most famous of the nine known 1894-S dimes. Long dubbed the “Daggett Specimens,” after the charming but likely fictional account of Hallie Daggett and the dish of ice cream, these two coins embody everything that collectors love about the 1894-S dime's story. Of those two pieces, the one offered here is by far the finer specimen.

A dissection of the Hallie Daggett story casts significant doubt on the superintendent's daughter's connection to the dimes, but the fact remains that Earl Parker did indeed purchase two pieces from an elderly woman prior to 1954. If not Daggett, though, who was the woman? Guy Chapman's account of Parker's dimes as told to James Johnson in the 1970s may contain contradicting impossibilities, but another account of the Parker dimes' origin is interestingly plausible.

Ken Jordan, later president of the Rosemont Coin Club in 1959, was with Chapman at the Redwood Empire Coin Club when Parker offered the two rare dimes. In preparing his reference work on the 1894-S dime in 2005, researcher Kevin Flynn had a conversation with Jordan, who told a strikingly different account of the Parker dimes. Flynn writes:

“The author spoke with Ken Jordan from California recently. ... Mr. Jordan was with Guy Chapman when Earl Parker came to the coin show and offered the two 1894-S dimes for sale for \$500 per dime. Mr. Jordan remembered the story that Earl Parker had told him, that he Mr. Parker had purchased the coin from a daughter of a banker who lived in Ukiah, CA. Mr. Jordan did not remember Hallie Daggett being mentioned. Mr. Jordan also remembered that it was from a banker's daughter, but did not remember hearing from Earl Parker the version that a banker's friend of Mr. Daggett asked Mr. Daggett to strike the coins and seven individuals received three coins each.”

Flynn adds:

“Dave Bowers knew Earl Parker back during the 1950s. Mr. Bowers asked Mr. Parker details about the story and stated that Mr. Parker was elusive. Mr. Bowers stated that Mr. Parker never mentioned Hallie Daggett as the source of the 1894-S dimes.

“Ken Bressett also knew Earl Parker back in the 1950s. Mr. Bressett stated that he did not remember Earl Parker ever mentioning Hallie Daggett or the banker friend's story.”

Jordan's account is strikingly similar to a curious bulletin that was published in the February 1951 issue of *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, three years before Parker offered the coins to Chapman in 1954. The article details the reported sale of two specimens of the elusive 1894-S Barber dime:

"Wm. F. Bailey of San Francisco forwarded a newspaper clipping telling of the sale by a non-collector, of two specimens of the 1894-S dime (24 were minted).

"According to the story, back in 1894, a banker in Ukiah gave three dimes to his little daughter and told her to save them as they would some day be valuable. Recently the Ukiah woman sold two of them for \$2,750.00 each. She looked high and low for the third specimen, but finally remembered that it was a hot day in 1894 when her father gave her those dimes and she visited an ice cream parlor on the way home."

Jordan's account of the Parker coins is obviously related to this story, published three years before Parker offered the coins to Chapman, and it provides convincing support for the narrative. It is plausible that a banker in Ukiah, California may have found a few 1894-S dimes in a sealed Mint bag in 1894 or 1895 and given the coins to his young daughter. On the way home, according to two independent accounts, she spent one of the dimes on ice cream but retained the other two. In 1949, she sold them to Earl Parker. According to a record, Parker exhibited an 1894-S dime at both the 1949 and 1950 California State Numismatic Association shows. Either Parker or Chapman later confused or embellished the story of these two dimes, replacing the Ukiah banker's daughter with Hallie Daggett.

The Jordan account of the Parker dimes is clearly the more credible version of the story, and it is conveniently cohesive with the most likely events surrounding the coinage of the dimes in general.

After Parker sold this piece in 1954, it went into the possession of James Johnson and later, Abner Kreisberg. It appeared at public auction for the first time in Superior's August 1992 Orlando Sale, after spending approximately 20 years in a private collection. In 2005, it changed hands in our January FUN Signature, where it garnered \$1,035,000, being the first 1894-S dime to breach the seven-figure barrier at public auction.

This piece is one of the two finest-known specimens. It is tied in numerical grade with the PR66 PCGS Eliasberg-Richmond coin, which has long been classified as the finest '94-S dime known. However, the origin of this piece as one of the two Parker coins from the beloved ice cream story makes it arguably the more famous of the two.

Physical Description and Conclusion

Examples of the 1894-S dime tend to disappear into tightly held private collections for staggeringly long periods of time. In recent years, only a couple of specimens have changed hands at auction. Indeed, this is only the present coin's third auction appearance in the 126 years since it was struck at San Francisco, and it has been off of the market for the past 15 years. With the Simpson pedigree, one would expect nothing but the best possible quality for this piece, and indeed, it delivers just that. All of the prooflike characteristics of high-end 1894-S dimes are beautifully rendered and preserved. Attractive original toning accents deeply reflective fields with flakes of yellow-gold, lilac, mint-green, and blue, while razor-sharp devices contrast against the fields with subtle mint frost. The preservation is second to none. A tiny planchet indentation between the D in UNITED and Liberty's cap has long been a useful pedigree marker for this piece.

The 1894-S Barber dime continually captivates collectors and numismatic researchers alike. Despite the woven fabric of legend and myth surrounding its history, it stands apart from peers such as the 1913 Liberty nickel and 1804 silver dollar that were struck under clandestine or deliberately special circumstances. All evidence points to the 1894-S being the product of ordinary Mint production, whose extreme rarity was created without intention. The fact that most of the pieces not assayed were either lost or only survived heavily worn suggests that the bulk of the mintage was, in fact, released into circulation, in agreement with most contemporary accounts. The 1894-S is a true collector coin. However, its 24-coin mintage, coupled with perhaps the most famous numismatic origin story in American coinage, makes it something of a legend itself. In the words of David Lawrence, it is "a numismatic giant" you can hold in the palm of your hand - and, with the opportunity of this offering, maybe actually own.

Roster of 1894-S Barber Dimes

The following roster is expanded from earlier work by James Johnson, Walter Breen, William A. Burd, David Lawrence, Mark Borckardt, Jeff Ambio, and Q. David Bowers. Several Additional Appearances are listed, which represent unconfirmed citations, appearances of the nine coins in the primary roster that cannot be definitely linked to the other specimens, or additional specimens that are not currently traced.

1. Branch Mint PR66 PCGS, formerly PR66 NGC. Possibly discovered in a bag of change by a banker in Ukiah, California in 1894; elderly woman, presumably the banker's daughter; sold to San Francisco coin dealer Earl Parker in 1949 for \$2,750, along with one other example (see number 5 below), the sale was not revealed until 1951 and Parker sold both coins in 1954; unknown intermediaries; James Johnson; Abner Kreisberg; World-Wide Coin Co.; Bowers and Ruddy Galleries, listed in *Rare Coin Review* No. 21 at \$97,500; John Deland; Orlando Sale (Superior, 8/1992), lot 104, realized \$165,000; Spectrum Numismatics; Kevin Lipton; David Lawrence Rare Coins and David Schweitz in October, 2002; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 30164, as PR65 PCGS, realized \$1,035,000; Legend Numismatics; Simpson Collection. Plate coin for Walter Breen's *Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Proof Coins* and his *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins*. **The present coin.** Note: Traditionally, this coin was attributed to Superintendent John Daggett of the San Francisco Mint and his daughter Hallie, but recent research suggests this story is unreliable.

2. Branch Mint PR66 PCGS Secure, formerly PR66 NGC. CAC. San Francisco source circa 1894, possibly Frank C. Berdan, weigher at the San Francisco Mint; John M. Clapp, before 1900; John H. Clapp; Clapp Estate; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. in 1942, via Stack's; H.R. Lee Collection (Stack's, 10/1947), lot 348, realized \$2,150; James A. Stack; James Stack Collection (Stack's, 1/1990), lot 206, realized \$275,000; Armen Vartian, agent for "David D.", per Q. David Bowers; Jay Parrino; sold to David Lawrence Rare Coins for \$450,000; Bradley Hirst, owner of the Richmond Collection, in 1998 for \$825,000, via David Lawrence; Richmond Collection, Part III (David Lawrence Rare Coins, 3/2005), lot 1295, as PR66 NGC, realized \$1,322,500; Dan Rosenthal, owner of the "Just Having Fun" collection; purchased from Dan Rosenthal and his agent, Mitchell Spivack, by David Lawrence Rare Coins; sold to John Albanese for \$1,900,000 in July of 2007; private collector; FUN Signature (Heritage,

1/2016), lot 5317, realized \$1,997,500. Plate coin for the 2005 edition of *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*, by Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth and plated on the PCGS CoinFacts website.

3. PR65 PCGS. John M. Clapp, before 1900; John H. Clapp; Clapp Estate; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. in 1942, via Stack's; Eliasberg Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 1250, realized \$451,000; Harvey Stack; Holecek Family Trust; 65th Anniversary Sale (Stack's, 10/2000), lot 565, realized \$431,250.

4. PR64+ PCGS. Dr. Samuel Joseph Gillespie Collection (Art Kagit, 10/1984), lot 4176; Kagit's; private collector in 1985; 72nd Anniversary Sale (Stack's, 10/2007), lot 4921, realized \$1,552,500; John Albanese; Mark Wieder and John Feigenbaum partnership; Bruce Morelan; John Albanese; Blanchard. **Note:** This coin was initially believed to be the same specimen as number 1 above, possibly because it shares some common pedigree markers, including a lint mark in the obverse field above the bust. Close examination convinces us that the coins are different examples, however, as the coin in number 2 has a noticeable planchet flaw between D in UNITED and Liberty's bust that does not appear on this coin.

5. PR63 PCGS. CAC. Possibly discovered in a bag of change by a banker in Ukiah, California in 1894; elderly woman, presumably the banker's daughter; sold to San Francisco coin dealer Earl Parker in 1949 for \$2,750, along with one other example (see number 1 above), the sale was not revealed until 1951 and Parker sold both coins in 1954; James Kelly; Malcolm Chell-Frost; F.S. Guggenheimer Collection (Stack's, 1/1953), lot 772, realized \$2,100; Abner Kreisberg; Empire Coin Company; Abraham J. Kaufman; Joyce M. Kaufman; Sale of the "70s (Kagit, 11/1973), lot 1114, realized \$52,000; Superior Galleries in 1978; Dr. Jerry Buss Collection (Superior, 1/1985), lot 617, realized \$50,600; Michelle Johnson, acting as agent for Robert Beaumont; Blevins-Bodway Collections (Superior, 6/1988), lot 4510, realized \$70,400; E. Horatio Morgan Collection (Stack's Bowers, 8/2019), lot 5178, realized \$1,320,000. **Note:** Traditionally, this coin was attributed to Superintendent John Daggett of the San Francisco Mint and his daughter Hallie, but recent research suggests this story is unreliable.

6. PR63 NGC. Waldo Newcomer; B. Max Mehl in the early 1930s, sold for \$1,000 in 1933, per the Neil catalog; F.C.C. Boyd; World's Greatest Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 5/1945), lot 756, realized \$2,350; Will W. Neil Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1947), lot 1433, realized \$2,325; Edwin M. Hydeman Collection (Abe Kosoff, 3/1961), lot 387, realized \$13,000; Empire Coin Company; Hazen B. Hinman; Century Collection (Paramount, 4/1965), lot 724, realized \$12,250; Leo Young; Auction '80 (RARCOA, 7/1980), lot 1578; realized \$145,000; Gary L. Young; Ron Gillio; Northern California Numismatic Association Convention (Pacific Coast Auctions, 9/1986), lot 110, realized \$91,300; private collector. **Note:** Numismatic Crime Information Center and the LaPlata County Sheriff's Department reported this coin stolen on March 30, 2019.

7. PR62 NGC. Dr. Charles Cass; Empire Collection (Stack's, 11/1957), lot 881, realized \$4,750; James Ruddy and Q. David Bowers; sold to Ambassador R. Henry Norweb for \$6,000 in 1958; Norweb Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 584, realized \$77,000; Allen Lovejoy; 55th Anniversary Sale (Stack's, 10/1990), lot 504, realized \$93,000; Jeffrey Bernberg, per Q. David Bowers; RARCOA (1991); Charles Littman (Coin Exchange, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania).

8. Good 4. Robert Friedberg, taken over the counter at Gimbels Department Store, New York, in 1957; Art Kagit; New Netherlands Coin Co. (51st Sale, 6/1958) lot 581, realized \$3,200; Art Kagit; Million Dollar Sale (Harmer Rooke, 11/1969), lot 1038, realized \$7,400; James G. Johnson; 1980 ANA (Steve Ivy Numismatic Auctions, 8/1980), lot 1804, realized \$31,000; William R. Sieck Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 8/1981), lot 2921, realized \$25,500; Four Landmark Collections (Bowers and Merena, 3/1989), lot 191, \$33,000; private collector. **Note:** This coin is traditionally attributed to Superintendent John Daggett and his daughter Hallie. She supposedly spent this specimen on ice cream in 1894. Recent research suggests it may have been a banker's daughter in Ukiah, California who actually spent this coin (see numbers 1 and 5 above).

9. AG3 NGC. Reportedly owned by a collector named Romito in 1911, per Walter Breen; another collector named Montesano, per Breen; consigned to two Stack's sales in 1942, but withdrawn; unknown intermediaries; John Hipps; Laura Sperber in 1990; private collector.

Additional Appearances

A. A specimen owned by Augustus G. Heaton, who reported his acquisition on page 70 of the March 1900 issue of *The Numismatist*. In the April 1928 issue of *The Numismatist*, Elmer Sears reported this coin was sold to H.O. Granberg, who exhibited it at the 1911 American Numismatic Convention and the 1914 ANS Exhibition. This is probably the coin in number 6 above, as many of Granberg's coins went to Newcomer.

B. A specimen located by J.C. Mitchelson, who reported his find in the June 1900 issue of *The Numismatist*. Curiously, this coin did not pass to the Connecticut State Library with the rest of Mitchelson's collection after his death. He was an active buyer and seller during his collecting days, so he may have sold the coin before donating his collection to the library.

C. Adolph Menjou Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 6/1950), lot 311, realized \$1,850.

D. The "Chicago Specimen", reportedly Dan Brown; Stack's: Chicago private collection. This coin was earlier attributed to John and Hallie Daggett and Earl Parker, but that conflicts with other pedigrees. Most numismatists consider this an unconfirmed example.

E. The "Rappaport Specimen", reportedly from a collector named Rappaport; Art Kagit; Reuter; Abner Kreisberg; Empire Coin Company; mentioned in issue number 2 of *Empire Topics*, 1958; Pennsylvania estate. Untraced since the late 1950s and considered unconfirmed by most numismatists.

NGC ID# 23G7, PCGS# 4805

BUST QUARTER



1831 Bust Quarter, MS66+ B-4, Small Letters Colorful, Old-Time Toning

10056 1831 Small Letters, B-4, R.1, MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Tompkins Die State 2/2. A transition to the new close collar and a new, smaller diameter accompanied several 1831 design changes by Chief Engraver William Kneass. The motto E PLURIBUS UNUM — thought to be redundant with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA — was removed from above the eagle, while different punch sizes and letter sizes resulted in seven distinct varieties. Four of the die pairs display Small Letters on the reverse (including the B-4); three varieties employ Large Letters. The B-3 and B-4 varieties share a reverse noted for its highly placed denomination, with a square-base 2 and an extra horizontal shield stripe visible at vertical stripes 1 and 2. That anomaly is lapped away in the latest die stage of B-4, but clearly visible here.

This Premium Gem example is sharply struck throughout the obverse and reverse, one of the goals sought by all the 1831 design changes. Only minor incompleteness is seen on two or three star centers. High-end, smooth surfaces exist beneath colorful album toning, with vibrant deep-blue and amber-gold shades surrounding pale-gold centers. We have never offered a finer B-4 example. Population: 10 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer (5/20). NGC ID# 23RW, PCGS# 38983 Base PCGS# 5348

PROOF SEATED QUARTERS



1860 Quarter, PR66 Cameo Toned Borders, Contrasted Centers

10057 1860 PR66 Cameo PCGS. Briggs 8-G. Ex: Simpson. Type Type Obverse and Reverse. The date slopes slightly downward. It is reported that 458 of the 1,000 proof quarters struck in 1860 were melted — a reflection of decreased demand after the implementation of a small proofing fee. Blended shades of blue, violet, and gold patina cling mainly to the borders of this Premium Gem Cameo proof. The centers remain bright and contrasted. Population: 3 in 66 (1 in 66+) Cameo, 1 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 23WM, PCGS# 85556



1864 Seated Quarter, PR67 Cameo Gorgeous Better-Date Representative

10058 1864 PR67 Cameo PCGS. Briggs 3-C. Ex: Simpson. The only proof dies for the year managed a production of 470 pieces. With a relatively small output of 93,600 circulation strikes in 1864, high-grade proofs like this Superb Gem often stand in as more collectible alternatives. Cobalt-blue toning dominates each side, with speckled magenta throughout and gold at the centers. Bold Cameo contrast persists through the elegant, natural patina. Population: 1 in 67 Cameo, 1 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 23WS, PCGS# 85560



1868 Quarter, PR66 Cameo Attractive and High-End for the Grade

10059 1868 PR66 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The flag of the 1 is repunched north. High-grade examples of the low-mintage 1868 are seldom available in circulation-strike format, placing pressure on well-preserved proofs, of which 600 pieces were manufactured. Glowing golden-orange patina radiates from the centers out toward deep shades of crimson, magenta, and ice-blue. The fields flash noticeably through the colorful overlay, contrasting against beautifully frosted motifs. Population: 4 in 66 Cameo, 1 finer (9/20). NGC ID# 23WZ, PCGS# 85567



1868 Seated Liberty Quarter, PR68 Cameo 600 Pieces Struck, Finest Cameo Survivor Ex: Eric P. Newman; Eugene H. Gardner

10060 1868 PR68 Cameo PCGS. Briggs 2-B. Ex: Newman-Simpson. Business-strike mintages of Seated quarters were slow to recover after the Civil War, and only 29,400 examples were struck in 1868. Accordingly, Mint State business-strikes are very rare. A small proof mintage of 600 pieces was also accomplished, and while proofs are not rare in an absolute sense, a piece such as this PR68 Cameo example is a condition rarity of the highest order. Registry Set enthusiasts will find no suitable replacement for this delightful PR68 Cameo example.

The Briggs 2-B proof die pair shows a couple of anomalies that are seldom seen on proof coinage, but which nonetheless make it easy to distinguish between proofs and prooflike business strikes. A small die crack at ER and die lump at B, as made, appear in LIBERTY on the obverse, and the base of the digit 1 is broadly triple-punched north.

This 1868 Seated quarter is well-deserving of the near-impossibly high grade of PR68 Cameo. Except for the patina, this piece undoubtedly looks just the same as the day it dropped from the Mint's presses — 152 years ago. This gorgeous coin shows a dazzling color palette, with a ring of silver and amber-gold in the centers radiating outward to aqua and purple hues near the rims. The strike is full throughout, and the frosty design elements contrast boldly with the deeply reflective fields, making this a coin of unimpeachable quality and incredible eye appeal.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (*Heritage*, 11/2013), lot 33381; Eugene H. Gardner Collection (*Heritage*, 5/2015), lot 98384. NGC ID# 23WZ, PCGS# 85567



1872 Seated Quarter, PR66+ Deep Cameo Sole Finest at PCGS

10061 1872 PR66+ Deep Cameo PCGS. Briggs 3-C. Ex: Simpson. Of the 950 proof Seated quarters struck in 1872, and of the 275 grading events at PCGS, this is the sole finest example at that service with Deep Cameo contrast. Gold, mint-green, ice-blue, violet, and orange patina frames minimally toned centers on the obverse. The effect is less dramatic, but no less appealing, on the reverse. Razor-sharp, thickly frosted devices stand out beautifully against the surrounding mirrors. Population: 1 in 66 (1 in 66+) Deep Cameo, 0 finer (8/20). PCGS# 95571



1874 Arrows Quarter, PR67+ Cameo Sole-Finest Cameo at Either Service

10062 1874 Arrows PR67+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A reported mintage of 700 proof quarters represent the 1874 Arrows type, a generally available date among Seated quarter proof issues, but always in demand for type, as well as for date collectors. Proofs with cameo contrast are far scarcer than regular proofs, with only 30 to 40 Gem or finer proofs known with strong, field/device contrast designated on the holder.

This spectacular coin is the sole-finest 1874 Arrows proof quarter certified in either Cameo or Deep Cameo finish — a high-end Superb Gem, with a pinpoint-sharp strike and the all-important PCGS Plus designation. Exquisite turquoise and russet-tan toning decorates each side, suggesting original proof set color. While NGC shows a single PR67+ Cameo, that coin recently crossed to PCGS as PR67 Cameo. A solitary PR63 PCGS is the finest 1874 Deep Cameo quarter known. Clearly, the present coin is a highlight among the Simpson Collection quarters, sure to excite proof and Seated quarter enthusiasts who demand the finest for their Registry Set or for an insurmountable quarter collection. Population: 4 in 67 (2 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 23XS, PCGS# 85575



1877 Quarter, PR67 Cameo Richly Toned Registry Coin

10063 1877 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Briggs 1-B. Ex: Simpson. Type Two Reverse. Die cracks travel through the arrowheads. The Philadelphia Mint was prolific in striking Seated Liberty quarters in 1877, with 10.9 million coins produced for circulation. Proof output was strictly limited, however, to just 510 pieces. This outstanding Superb Gem, richly toned from cobalt-blue and magenta at the rims to golden-orange centers, maintains eye-catching Cameo contrast. A top-graded example in this category. Population: 4 in 67 (1 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 23X9, PCGS# 85578



1881 Quarter, PR67 Array of Rainbow Hues

10064 1881 PR67 PCGS. CAC. Briggs 2-B, Flynn-RPD-001. Ex: Simpson. Repunching appears within the loops of both 8s in the date. The massive supply of quarters produced domestically and the vast quantities repatriated during the late 1870s reduced the need for new coinage for most of the 1880s. Only 12,000 circulation strikes and 975 proofs were minted in 1881, making this a popular, if challenging date. This gorgeous Superb Gem features an array of rainbow hues that progress from peach-orange and rose at the centers to blue, green, and gold around the rims. A crescent of slightly deeper tones adorns the left reverse border. Population: 9 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 6 in 67, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 23XD, PCGS# 5582



1883 Seated Quarter, PR69 Cameo Finest Known, Ex: Newman

10065 1883 PR69 Cameo PCGS. Briggs 1-A. Ex: Newman-Simpson. Formerly one of the highlights of the Eric Newman Collection and now offered as part of the Bob R. Simpson Collection, this 1883 Seated quarter merits a numeric grade that is far more typical of modern-day proof Washington quarters or Kennedy half dollars. When last seen, this piece was certified by NGC in the near-perfect grade of PR69 Cameo, and it now resides in a PR69 Cameo PCGS holder. Regardless, it is immediately recognizable as one of, if not the finest proof Seated quarters extant.

The immaculate surfaces are fully struck and phenomenally eye-appealing, showing the familiar but ever-lovely toning pattern emblematic of so many former Newman coins. It has been nearly seven years since we last handled this beauty, and we are delighted to have the chance to see it again. We suspect it will be years before a similar opportunity presents itself. Population: 1 in 69 Cameo, 0 finer (8/20).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33390.

NGC ID# 23XF, PCGS# 85584



1886 Quarter, PR67 Deep Cameo Low Total Mintage of 5,886 Coins

10066 1886 PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Briggs 2-B. Ex: Simpson. A low total mintage of 5,886 coins makes the 1886 one of the more popular dates in the Seated Liberty quarter series. This almost fully brilliant, black-and-white Superb Gem boasts dramatic Deep Cameo contrast. A few blushes of thin golden color enhance the eye appeal. A high-grade circulation-strike alternative. Population: 8 in 67 Deep Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 4 in 67, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 23XJ, PCGS# 95587



1890 Quarter, PR67 Deep Cameo 590 Proofs Struck

10067 1890 PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. Briggs 3-C. Ex: Simpson. Circulation-strike production rose to 80,000 quarters at the Philadelphia Mint in 1890, while proof output fell to 590 pieces — the lowest since 1877. This high-grade Deep Cameo specimen features watery mirrors and frosted devices unencumbered by dappled golden patina over the centers. Deep shades of blue and violet color the border areas, especially on the reverse. A lovely, original-looking representative. Population: 6 in 67 Deep Cameo, 3 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 23XN, PCGS# 95591

PROOF BARBER QUARTERS



1894 Quarter, PR67+ Mirrored Fields, Gorgeous Color

10068 1894 PR67+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. This third year of issue for the Barber quarter seems to have been saved in larger numbers than other dates from the 1890s, even though the mintage is not notably higher with 972 proofs. This would suggest that a small hoard of high grade 1894 proofs (or proof sets) may have been set aside at the time of issue. The fields are bright and mirror-like with varying amounts of cobalt-blue and golden-rose toning on each side. Essentially flawless surfaces. Population: 13 in 67 (1 in 67+), 3 finer. CAC: 7 in 67, 2 finer (8/20).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2005), lot 2758.
NGC ID# 2429, PCGS# 5680



1901 Quarter, PR68 Rich, Iridescent Toning

10069 1901 PR68 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The mintage for the 1901 proof Barber quarter was just 813 pieces. From that small number, no finer example could be found today. This is a wondrous Superb Gem proof, deeply and completely toned in rich crimson and cobalt-blue iridescence, with reddish highlights visible as the coin turns under a light. The underlying mirror surfaces are about as close to technical perfection as one is likely to find for this date. A magnificently preserved Superb Gem worthy of the finest numismatic cabinet. Population: 3 in 68 (1 in 68+), 0 finer. CAC: 4 in 68, 0 finer (8/20).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 4183.
NGC ID# 242G, PCGS# 5687



1902 Quarter, PR66+ Spectacular Target Toning

10070 1902 PR66+ PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The year 1902 was the first in which the Mint employed a brilliant finish on proof coinage. This inaugural-year quarter is spectacularly toned, with golden-orange centers that anchor rings of magenta, cobalt-blue, sea-green, and yellow color. The underlying fields are flashy, though contrast against the fully struck devices is subdued. Population: 30 in 66 (5 in 66+), 12 finer (8/20).
NGC ID# 242H, PCGS# 5688



1907 Quarter, PR68 Deep Cameo Sole Finest at PCGS Important Registry Set Opportunity

10071 1907 PR68 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Proof 1907 Barber quarters are moderately plentiful despite a mintage of only 575 pieces. Nonetheless, the level of cameo contrast on most examples is less than exciting. PCGS lists a total of only eight coins that qualify for Deep Cameo classification, of which the present piece is the sole finest. NGC adds another six Ultra Cameo designations to the tally (5/20).

As the finest PCGS-certified 1907 proof Barber quarter, the Simpson coin is a must-have item for the Registry collector. It is virtually flawless in its preservation, and the strike quality is unsurpassed. Needle-sharp definition characterizes much of each side with the sole exception of the eagle's right (facing) talons. Stark field-device contrast complements essentially brilliant surfaces and frosty motifs. The depth of mirroring in the fields is outstanding. CAC: 1 in 68, 0 finer (9/20).
NGC ID# 242N, PCGS# 95693



**1913 Quarter, PR68+ Cameo
Spectacular Quality and Color
Tied for Finest**

10072 1913 PR68+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1913 Barber quarter claims a mintage of 484,000 circulation strikes, few of which survive in grades higher than MS64 or MS65. That makes proofs (613 pieces struck), especially examples of this spectacular quality, excellent alternatives for collectors looking for a high-grade 1913 quarter.

This PR68+ Cameo proof is about as fine as it gets. Aside from its virtually flawless preservation, each side is richly toned and deeply contrasted. The obverse features pale blue centers with yellow and golden-orange color at the borders. The reverse is slightly more iridescent with intermixed shades of violet, rose, peach-orange, ice-blue, and mint green. None of that gorgeous color limits the eye-catching Cameo effect. Population: 2 in 68 (2 in 68+) Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 68, 0 finer (8/20).
NGC ID# 242V, PCGS# 85699

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS



**1917-S Type One Quarter, MS67+ Full Head
Vivid Concentric Toning**

10073 1917-S Type One MS67+ Full Head PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The San Francisco issue is the scarcest 1917 Type One Standing Liberty quarter in high grade Full Head. This Superb Gem example is conditionally rare, and no higher-grade pieces are listed. It is beautifully preserved and sharply struck with rich satin luster. Vivid multicolor toning is every bit as spectacular as the grade, covering each side in concentric rings of color. A loupe fails to reveal distracting abrasions. Population: 21 in 67 (3 in 67+) Full Head, 0 finer. CAC: 4 in 67, 0 finer (8/20).
NGC ID# 2433, PCGS# 5711



1918/7-S Quarter, MS64+ Full Head Tied for Finest Full Head Coin Known Ex: Just Having Fun, Gardner

10074 1918/7-S FS-101 MS64+ Full Head PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. In high grade, the 1918/7-S Standing Liberty quarter is the unequalled key date to the series, being rarer than even the famous 1916. Circulated examples of this issue are difficult to locate with good eye appeal and a strong date. In Mint State the issue is rarely seen, and Full Head examples are in a class of their own. Full Head examples of this issue are a necessity for competitive Registry Sets. In the Major Varieties and Complete Varieties PCGS Set Registries, the overdate awards its owner an eight-point bump without a Full Head (compared to seven points for the 1916 key), and nine points with a Full Head.

That Full Head designation is singularly important for the overdate. Research into the number of high-grade Full Head pieces known reveals that such coins are much rarer than population figures suggest. David Hall has written, "There are only a handful of full head specimens and, as far as I know, there are no Gem MS65 full head specimens." The late J.H. Cline, in *Standing Liberty Quarters*, fourth edition, stated:

"Without any debate, the 1918/7-S Standing Liberty quarter is the very rarest Full Head in the entire series. None in MS65, MS66, or MS67 FH exist, and it is head and shoulders rarer than any other date, including the 1927-S."

In 1918, the San Francisco Mint had difficulty producing sharp strikes, as even normal date 1918-S quarters are elusive in high grade Full Head. However, the rarity of the overdate with the FH designation was ensured by a lack of collector awareness at the time of issue. As far as researchers can tell, this variety was not known to the numismatic public until the late 1930s, and the first example to appear at auction was in Barney Bluestone's December 1937 sale. That coin was not cataloged as a Full Head piece, although its sale predated widespread distinctions between Full Head and non-Full Head examples. In any event, by 1937 the time for saving high-grade Mint State examples of the 1918/7-S quarter had long passed, and any surviving examples existed merely by chance. Thus, by the time the overdate was discovered, the number of Full Head survivors was minuscule and finite.

The Simpson coin has long been considered the finest Full Head specimen known, although since its last offering six years ago PCGS has designated a second example in MS64+. It also has the single most impressive pedigree of any known 1918/7-S — Just Having Fun Collection, Gene Gardner, Simpson. The quality is undeniable, and the importance of this coin is unsurpassed. Glowing, satiny mint luster radiates from beneath light golden and iridescent hues on each side, while the surfaces are devoid of any significant abrasions. The strike is exceptionally sharp for the issue, with notable definition seen on the stars, the reed and bead around the border, and the date, while the head detail is particularly bold. Some softness is noted on the shield rivets and the leading edge of the eagle's right wing, though the overall visual appeal is remarkable for the issue.

Roster of High-Grade Full Head 1918/7-S Quarters

The following roster details every Full Head 1918/7-S quarter known to us in MS63 or finer. Additional specimens may exist that have not appeared at public auction.

1. **MS64+ Full Head PCGS.** FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2000), lot 6699, realized \$149,500; Just Having Fun Collection (Stack's Bowers, 8/2012), lot 11374, realized \$253,000; Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part I (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 30451, realized \$188,000. **The present coin.**
 2. **MS64+ Full Head PCGS.** Plated on PCGS CoinFacts.
 3. **MS64 Full Head PCGS.** ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 4043, realized \$82,405.10; ANA Rarities Sale (Stack's Bowers, 8/2016), lot 3109, not sold; David Lawrence Rare Coins Inventory (4/2017); ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2017), lot (lot number not yet assigned at this writing).
 4. **MS64 Full Head PCGS.** Pre-Long Beach Auction (Goldbergs, 9/2003), lot 371, realized \$81,650.
 5. **MS64 Full Head PCGS.** ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/1999), lot 6981, not sold.
 6. **MS64 Full Head NGC.** Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/1999), lot 5939; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2001), lot 8221, not sold; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2001), lot 6014, realized \$72,450; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2003), lot 6742, not sold; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2003), lot 6054, not sold; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2004), lot 2068, realized \$55,200; Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2007), lot 2108, realized \$48,875; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 3807, realized \$37,375.
 7. **MS64 Full Head NGC.** Wes Rasmussen Collection (Superior, 2/1998), lot 2106; Fairchild Family Trust Collection (Goldbergs, 5/2001), lot 624, realized \$36,800; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 10/2001), lot 6417, not sold; Wayne S. Rich Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/2002), lot 2317; ANA Auction (Bowers and Merena, 4/2005), lot 493, realized \$43,000.
 8. **MS63 Full Head PCGS.** FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2020), lot 4178, not sold.
 9. **MS63 Full Head PCGS.** Denver ANA (Bowers and Merena, 8/2006), lot 3141, realized \$108,100.
 10. **MS63 Full Head NGC.** FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 3806, not sold.
 11. **MS63 Full Head NGC.** FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2004), lot 6206, not sold.
- PCGS# 395950 Base PCGS# 5727



1918-S Quarter, MS66+ Full Head Registry-Grade Condition Rarity

10075 1918-S MS66+ Full Head PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1918-S is generally available in Mint State, but Gem Full Head examples are conditionally scarce. This Premium Gem Full Head coin is a major rarity, and only a single numerically finer Full Head specimen is reported at PCGS. Quarter dollar production at San Francisco in 1918 exceeded 11 million pieces, and many die pairs were used beyond their normal life expectancy to accomplish that elevated production. This piece shows clash marks and heavy die polish lines in the fields, especially on the reverse — the telltale signs of extended die wear in this series. Luster is brilliant and luminous, complementing remarkably well-preserved surfaces. Liberty's head and the shield rivets exhibit above-average sharpness, and the date numerals are bold. The troublesome leading edge of the eagle's left (facing) wing is well defined on this piece. Population: 15 in 66 (5 in 66+) Full Head, 1 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 2439, PCGS# 5725

1920 Quarter Dollar, MS67+ Original Toning, High Grade

10076 1920 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Although the 1920 Standing Liberty quarter is much more plentiful overall than its branch mint counterparts, it is itself conditionally rare at the Superb Gem grade level. Only a few dozen pieces are reported this fine, and that number undoubtedly includes some duplication from resubmissions. The present example is beautifully preserved, showing frosty mint luster and original multicolor toning. The richest colors cover the reverse and grace the left obverse margin. Typical of the 1920, this piece has excellent definition of the shield rivets, while Liberty's temple is a trifle soft. The date is clear. Population: 28 in 67 (6 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 6 in 67, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 243E, PCGS# 5734



1923-S Quarter, MS67★ Full Head Beautifully Toned Condition Census Coin

10077 1923-S MS67★ Full Head NGC. Ex: Simpson. The 1923-S has a long history of being a key date in the Standing Liberty quarter series. The mintage of 1.36 million coins is small within the series, and the surviving population of circulated coins is significantly smaller than post-1924 issues due to the elevated date of the 1923-S wearing off, making examples unidentifiable. Mint State coins are not overly rare compared to Uncirculated examples of other dates, although collector demand for high-end Mint State 1923-S quarters is fueled by the status of this issue as a better date. In MS67 Full Head, the 1923-S is conditionally rare, with only 16 pieces graded this fine at NGC and PCGS combined and none finer (5/20).

This Condition Census coin displays beautifully preserved satin luster and concentric rings of multicolor toning. Head detail and the strength of the date numerals are outstanding for this issue, which is known for weakness in the vicinity of Liberty's ear. The shield rivets are unavoidably weak, but the central reverse details of the eagle's left (facing) wing are sharp. The eye appeal of this piece is outstanding. Census: 6 in 67 (1 in 67★) Full Head, 0 finer (9/20).

NGC ID# 243K, PCGS# 5745



BUST HALF DOLLAR



1813 O-107a Half Dollar, MS67 Sole Finest for the Variety Ex: Green-Newman

10078 1813 O-107a, R.1, MS67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Diagnostic markers for the O-107 die pair include a horizontal line through Liberty's hair curls and ribbon, and a die line from the leftmost leaf tip to the dentil. Most survivors from this die pair are in a later state with cracks through the arrowheads and denomination.

The present coin is two full grading points finer than any other example of an 1813 O-107 (or O-107a) half dollar, clearly taking top spot on Stephen Herrman's Condition Census. It is actually one of only 26 Capped Bust halves certified at PCGS for any year between 1807 and 1836, and just two individual coins for all years are graded higher at that service (6/20).

What might one say about a coin of this caliber? It is everything one would expect of the stratospheric MS67 designation. The coin is truly "as struck" in terms of luster and preservation, with the joyous addition of iridescent color through the stars and legend. The luminous silver centers are surrounded by champagne-gold and electrified cobalt-blue toning. This Superb Gem combines Registry Set technical quality with breathtaking eye appeal in one irresistible package. There is no question that bidders will enjoy an exhilarating experience competing for this remarkable, impeccably pedigree half dollar.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$5.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Newman Collection, Part II (*Heritage*, 11/2013), lot 33444.

NGC ID# 24EZ, PCGS# 39468 Base PCGS# 6103

SEATED HALF DOLLAR



**1864-S WB-101 Seated Half, MS66
Large S Mintmark, Type One Reverse
Scarce Date, Just One Finer**

10079 1864-S Large S, Type One Reverse, WB-101, Die Pair 1, R.2, MS66 NGC. Ex: Simpson. A total of four die pairs were used to strike 658,000 half dollars — of which remarkably few survive in any grade — plus only a handful of Gem or finer Mint State coins. The San Francisco Mint released virtually the entire mintage into West Coast commerce, where most of the coins circulated to attrition. Of the few pieces that found their way East, most were hoarded during the Civil War, or melted at some point thereafter. At the same time, collectors were generally unconcerned or oblivious about mintmarks. The Large S, Type One Reverse is represented only by the current die marriage — all other varieties have a smaller mintmark and utilize the expected Type Two Reverse.

Full satin luster glows from well-struck surfaces that feature crisply impressed central devices. The denticles are just a tad soft, and some definition in the drapery folds below Liberty's right (facing) elbow are missing due to die polishing at the Mint. Both sides exhibit a golden-gray cast that is free of outwardly distracting handling marks. A few arc-like abrasions are concealed in the obverse shield below the Y in LIBERTY — useful pedigree markers for this exceptional coin from the Simpson Collection. NGC Census (all varieties combined): 2 in 66, 1 finer (6/20).
PCGS# 572160 Base PCGS# 6312

PROOF SEATED HALF DOLLAR



**1885 Half Dollar, PR67+ Cameo
Condition Census Quality**

10080 1885 PR67+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. This high-end cameo proof easily ranks within the Condition Census for 1885 proof half dollars, exceeded only by two cameo examples and three non-cameos at NGC and PCGS combined. Both the NGC Plus and Star designations confirm its strong visual and technical appeal. Golden toning deepens to cobalt-blue at the borders to frame nearly flawless, mirrored fields and sharply struck, frosted devices. Population: 1 in 67 (1 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (8/20).
NGC ID# 27UL, PCGS# 86446

PROOF BARBER HALF DOLLARS



**1894 Half Dollar, PR67 Cameo
Superb Contrast and Color**

10081 1894 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The second highest proof mintage in the series amounted to 972 pieces. The obverse is irregularly but attractively toned with orange-gold, forest-green, and cherry-red colors around the borders. Blushes of lavender appear along the lower rim. The reverse exhibits melded shades of lilac, violet, blue, and gold. The patina fails to obscure or minimize the Cameo contrast on each side of this Superb Gem proof. Population: 4 in 67 Cameo, 3 finer. CAC: 4 in 67, 0 finer (8/20).
NGC ID# 24NW, PCGS# 86541



1898 Half Dollar, PR68 Deep Cameo Totally Brilliant, Top-Certified Example

10082 1898 PR68 Deep Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Proofs produced during the last three or so years of the 19th century are among the highest-quality coins ever put out by the U.S. Mint. In the case of the 1898 half dollar, 735 proofs were struck, and nearly one-third of the coins certified at PCGS feature Cameo or Deep Cameo contrast. Only 6% fall within the latter category, though, and this is one of the top three finest examples at that service.

Total mint brilliance dominates each side. Contrast between the glassy fields and frosty motifs is incredibly eye-catching. A pristine Barber half dollar, perfect for type representation or inclusion in an advanced specialized set. Population: 3 in 68 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 24P2, PCGS# 96545



1903 Barber Half Dollar, PR67+ Marvelous Visual and Technical Quality

10083 1903 PR67+ PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Proof Barber half dollar production dipped slightly in 1903, falling to 755 coins. This is a marvelously toned Superb Gem fully blanketed in iridescent golden-orange, blue, mint-green, violet and magenta toning. Essentially free of contact and fully struck, the sole exception being the tip of the right shield corner. Population: 9 in 67 (2 in 67+), 4 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 24P7, PCGS# 6550



1907 Half Dollar, PR67+ Cameo The CoinFacts Plate Coin Ex: Scher

10084 1907 PR67+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Rainbow iridescence blankets the obverse, while the reverse exhibits blushes of olive-green and golden-orange color around the borders. Both sides are flashy and contrasted with expectedly strong detail for a proof Barber half dollar. The only exception is the often-incomplete right shield corner. One of 575 pieces minted, and one of the few that exist with Cameo contrast. Population: 5 in 67 (1 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 67, 0 finer (8/20).

Ex: Bruce Scher Collection (*Heritage*, 2/2005), lot 4123. NGC ID# 24PB, PCGS# 86554



1913 Half Dollar, PR67 Cameo
Low-Mintage Issue, One Finer at PCGS

10085 1913 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1913 enjoys one of the lowest mintages in the Barber half dollar series with 188,000 coins struck for circulation, plus 627 proofs. High-grade examples are often out of reach, strengthening demand for top-notch proofs like this PR67 Cameo. The reverse is minimally toned, accentuating field-device contrast, while the obverse displays pale rose-violet patina with daubs of blue at the lower border. Cameo contrast remains bold on that side. Fully struck and pristine. Population: 6 in 67 Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 1 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 24PH, PCGS# 86560

WALKING LIBERTY
HALF DOLLARS



1916 Half Dollar, MS66+
Registry-Grade First-Year Walker

10086 1916 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1916 Walking Liberty half dollar holds a special place in the view of collectors as the first issue of this attractive and beloved series. It is also conditionally scarce in MS66 and rare in this grade with a Plus designation, making it a challenging acquisition for the Registry collector. The present coin is impressively sharp and beautifully preserved, showing vibrant, brilliant mint luster and undisturbed fields. Eye appeal is outstanding. Higher-grade pieces are rarely offered. Population: 10 in 66+, 6 finer. CAC: 33 in 66, 3 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 24PL, PCGS# 6566



1918-D Half Dollar, MS65
Underrated Condition Rarity

10087 1918-D MS65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. To the general numismatic public, the 1918-D Walking Liberty half dollar is often overlooked for its scarcity. The famous 1919-D condition rarity and the three key dates from 1921 get ample recognition, while the 1918-D is often overshadowed. However, series specialists know how difficult it is to locate this issue in Gem condition. In fact, the 1918-D is scarcer in MS65 and better grades than the 1921 Philadelphia coin, which boasts a significantly lower mintage (246,000 vs. 3.85 million pieces). The reason for this is commercial use — the 1918-D just circulated to a much greater extent than the 1921.

The 1918-D Walker is also poorly struck as a rule, making it more difficult for surviving examples to display the visual appeal necessary to earn a Gem grade. This example shows some of that weakness in the centers but it is so well preserved that PCGS easily awards this coin the MS65 designation. Luster is brilliant, and the cartwheel effect is dazzling. There are only two higher-grade pieces reported at PCGS. Population: 31 in 65 (2 in 65+), 2 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 24PW, PCGS# 6575



1919-D Half Dollar, MS65 Condition Census Rarity The Series Key in High Grade

10088 1919-D MS65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1919-D is the preeminent condition key in the Walking Liberty half dollar series. It boasts the lowest certified Gem population at just 16 pieces between PCGS and NGC combined with one MS66 coin finer, and even that small top-grade survivorship is believed to include duplications. Only a handful of different Gem specimens have appeared at auction within the last two decades, and just two Gem examples have appeared at auction within the last 14 years. The most recent of these was the Duckor PCGS CAC coin that appeared in our 2018 FUN Signature where it realized a staggering \$240,000, nearing the auction record for this issue set at our November 2004 Palm Beach Signature where we sold the lone MS66 coin for just over \$270,000. It is clear that collectors — and especially Registry Set builders — understand the incredible rarity of this issue in Gem or better condition. The appearance of a Gem at auction is a headlining event for any sale.

The Simpson coin does not have a known prior auction appearance from recent times. This piece is truly fresh to the market. Luster glistens like frost beneath a delicate veil of champagne-lavender toning, while the original surfaces yield exceptional preservation, especially in the fields where light abrasions are often seen. The typically poorly struck areas of Liberty's branch hand and the eagle's trailing leg show minor softness, but Liberty's head is well defined. The eye appeal of this piece is simply outstanding.

A Gem 1919-D Walker is an essential item for a top-ranked Registry Set. The current highest-rated PCGS Registry Set houses the lone MS66 example of this issue, while the #2 and #3 sets showcase attractive Gem specimens. Every lower-ranked set in the PCGS Registry falls at least two grade points short of the Gem level with their 1919-D coins. The Simpson piece offers advanced collectors an incredibly important opportunity to help build their collection into one of the finest Walking Liberty half dollar sets ever assembled. Population: 11 in 65, 1 finer (8/20).

NGC ID# 24PZ, PCGS# 6578



1921 Half Dollar, MS65 Conditionally Rare Key Date

10089 1921 MS65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. As one of the biggest key dates in the series, the 1921 Walking Liberty half dollar is highly sought-after in all grades, especially at the Gem level. In MS65, surviving examples of this issue are decidedly scarce. The number of pieces known is sometimes debated, but it is widely acknowledged that the certified population figures are likely inflated by resubmissions. PCGS and NGC combined report 90 Gem submissions, with six pieces finer. That tiny population of higher-grade coins — and the incredible dollar value attached to those pieces — is the catalyst for many MS65 coins being repeatedly submitted for grade opinions at PCGS and NGC.

Including reappearances by many examples, we have handled a Gem 1921 Walker on only 59 prior occasions, and we have only ever seen two finer pieces (just one in recent years). David Hall writes for PCGS CoinFacts, “There are probably only 40 to 60 Gem MS65 or better coins that survive.” That estimate may be a bit low, but it is not out of the question. In MS65, the 1921 Walker is a standout key date and a condition rarity by all counts.

The Simpson coin displays brilliant, frosty mint luster and a bold strike. The exceptional preservation of the fields captivates the eye, while a few trivial marks on the high points of Liberty’s figure do not detract. Population: 59 in 65 (5 in 65+), 4 finer. CAC: 14 in 65, 1 finer (8/20).

NGC ID# 24R6, PCGS# 6583



1929-S Half Dollar, MS66+ Beautiful Peripheral Toning Registry Set Quality

10090 1929-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Most Uncirculated 1929-S Walkers survive in the MS63 to MS65 grade range, and the date is decidedly scarce in MS66. PCGS reports only a couple of coins finer in MS67, although we have not handled one of those in our actions in more than a decade. This Registry-grade Premium Gem displays vibrant mint luster and is beautifully toned in multicolor hues around the borders. The interiors are brilliant, and only slight strike softness is noted on the central design elements. Population: 73 in 66 (7 in 66+), 2 finer. CAC: 16 in 66, 1 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 24RD, PCGS# 6590



1934-S Walker, Brilliant MS66+ Conditionally Scarce Registry Candidate

10091 1934-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1934-S is frequently available in MS66, but few of these pieces are high-end for the grade. In fact, PCGS has awarded a Plus designation to only 29 Premium Gems, and that service reports only a dozen Superb Gems that are finer (6/20). This piece is brilliant with blazing, frosty mint luster and remarkably few signs of surface contact. Simpson’s eye for strike quality is again apparent on this coin, which shows above-average definition throughout the central design elements, which are usually weak. Population: 26 in 66+, 12 finer. CAC: 35 in 66, 5 finer (8/20).

NGC ID# 24RH, PCGS# 6594

10092 1936-D MS67 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1936-D Walking Liberty half dollar is plentiful in MS66, but only about three dozen pieces in this grade at PCGS are Plus designated, and finer coins, such as this piece, are rare (9/20). This high-end example displays vibrant luster and above-average central sharpness. Rich violet and lavender-gold border toning frames the mainly brilliant interiors. Population: 48 in 67 (5 in 67+), 0 finer (8/20).

NGC ID# 24RN, PCGS# 6599 Base PCGS# 6599



1938-D Half Dollar, MS67+ Rich Peripheral Toning

10093 1938-D MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1938-D half dollar had the lowest mintage of any issue during the 1930s and 1940s, and is considered a key to the late date series. Just 491,600 were coined, the lowest mintage after 1921. That total is less than half the second lowest mintage during the period when 1,001,200 Walking Liberty half dollars were coined at Denver in 1929.

This Superb Gem is absolutely stunning, exhibiting delicate blue and light gold toning at the centers, deepening to rich gold, rose, and blue along the borders. The strike is sharp and the eye appeal is impressive. This piece is tied for the finest that PCGS has examined. Population: 60 in 67 (6 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 21 in 67, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 24RV, PCGS# 6605

1940-S Walking Liberty Half, MS67+ Attractive Rainbow Border Toning A Condition Census Rarity

10094 1940-S MS67+ PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1940-S Walking Liberty half dollar is plentiful in most grades, but in MS67 it is a major condition rarity. In this grade it is significantly rarer than its Philadelphia counterpart, and no higher-grade pieces are known. The present coin is one of just three MS67s at PCGS with a Plus designation, placing it in the Condition Census for this issue. Moreover, it is beautifully toned around the periphery with lovely rainbow rings, while the interiors display warm golden color. Strike sharpness is outstanding, and neither side has bothersome abrasions. This is only the second Plus-graded example in this grade that we have seen. The importance to Registry collectors is unmatched. Population: 17 in 67 (3 in 67+), 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 24S2, PCGS# 6610



EARLY DOLLAR



1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, B-7, BB-18, MS65+ Finest With Silver Plug, Second-Finest Overall The Lord St. Oswald Specimen

10095 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, Silver Plug, B-7, BB-18, R.3, MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Lord St. Oswald. The Lord St. Oswald coins have earned exalted status in U.S. numismatics, but only recently is the pedigree understood to a comfortable degree. Some uncertainties remain, confused by the passage of time and by unfamiliarity with the exact individuals who formed the collection, yet the provenance is now clear, thanks to insightful study by David E. Tripp and other dedicated researchers.

The coins themselves bear witness to more than 220 years of outstanding preservation and careful numismatic ownership. The Lord St. Oswald coins spent a majority of their years in a coin cabinet crafted by the great maker Thomas Chippendale. That cabinet was just one of about 100 Chippendale pieces to grace the renowned English country house, Nostell Priory.

Tripp's thorough and perceptive research suggests the U.S. coins in the Lord St. Oswald collection were acquired by Sir William Strickland, who was Charles Winn's father-in-law. The two men shared common ancestry with Sir Rowland Winn, 5th Baronet of Nostell, who was William Strickland's uncle and Charles Winn's grandfather.

Charles Winn was a voracious collector of coins and many other things, while Sir William Strickland had a wide spectrum of interests and talents. Technically a gentleman farmer, Strickland was an artist, naturalist, scientist, and polymath as well as a coin collector himself.

In 1794, Strickland embarked on a great adventure. Sailing to America aboard the American merchantman ship, the *Fair American*, he arrived in New York in September 1794. Armed with letters of introduction and as a member of the well-connected Winn family, he was introduced to (and befriended by) a large number of important American acquaintances, including several signors of the Declaration of Independence and the Founding Fathers. He spent time at Monticello and Mount Vernon in company with Thomas Jefferson and George Washington.

In all, he spent the better part of 10 months in America. Four of those months were spent in Philadelphia, including a few weeks prior to his July 1795 departure back to England. George Washington described him as "a plain man in his dress and manners" and took a special liking to him. Strickland visited Congress on more than one occasion, and it would be no surprise if he also was invited to visit the Philadelphia Mint on at least one occasion during his stay in America.

Upon Strickland's return to England in 1795, he continued to correspond with George Washington. Soon, he inherited his father's title and became the 6th Baronet of Boynton. He also inherited a varied coin collection and a significant numismatic library. Many of those things passed on to his son-in-law, Charles Winn, upon Strickland's death in 1834. In part, the inherited coins are documented by purchase. Importantly, Charles Winn was the father of the 1st Baron St. Oswald of Nostell Priory.

The U.S. coin portion of the collection consisted of some 84 coins. Colonial, Post-Colonial, and Federal issues were part of the collection. 34 pieces were federal issues dated 1794 or 1795, and they were essentially as struck. The pre-federal issues include examples from every state, and they show varying degrees of wear — as if pulled from circulation (perhaps during William Strickland's travels). Strickland was an astute and conscientious collector. Many of the Uncirculated large cents in the collection were from Mint deliveries made while Strickland was in Philadelphia in December 1794. It is interesting that no examples of 1795 half eagles, eagles, or Draped Bust dollars are included in the Lord St. Oswald collection — all of those were delivered by the Mint after Strickland's departure in late July 1795.

Amazingly, the collection survived intact within a single family for more than 150 years. The federal coins in the collection included:

- Two 1794 half cents
- One 1793 Chain cent
- 24 1794 Large Cents
- Three 1795 Half Dollars
- Two 1794 Silver Dollars
- Three 1795 Flowing Hair Silver Dollars

Of these, only the silver issues were included in the 1964 Christie, Manson & Woods Ltd. auction. News of the upcoming sale reached American shores in time to create interest among the numismatic community. Those attending the auction included Jacques C. Ostheimer, Lester Merkin, Norman Stack, and several other notables. The 1794 dollars were a prime attraction among U.S. interests, but they were largely unnoticed among the British other than by Baldwin's, who cataloged the sale. The present coin — the fabulous 1795 Silver Plug dollar — received only brief mention in the catalog:

"U.S.A., DOLLAR, 1795 (Bolender no. 7) in mint state, a rare (sic) variety than the last two."

There was no mention of the obvious silver plug, although that was not unusual for catalogers at that time to avoid the subject, thinking bidders would perceive the Mint anomaly as damage. Despite a minimal description, the coin brought a strong price. It later appeared in Lester Merkin's October 1973 auction, where Merkin gave it a more extensive write-up:

“Presentation” 1795 Bolender 7 Dollar

“1795. Bolender 7. Irregularly toned **prooflike gem**, struck from new brilliantly polished dies on a brilliantly polished planchet (which however does have adjustment marks). Exceptionally sharp impression, many details of curls full, claws plain though only one is sharp, eagle’s head very sharp. Free of any traces of handling. Pristine, uncleaned. One of the earliest struck varieties of the year. By far the finest known of the variety, and to date the only ‘presentation’ specimen known from these dies. From the Mint to Lord St. Oswald (probably presented to him on the occasion of his visit, shortly after the first deliveries of silver dollars of the year): this was lot 141 in the St. Oswald sale. ILLUSTR.”

Several things in Merkin’s description may have influenced Walter Breen’s later insistence that the St. Oswald Silver Plug dollar was a presentation piece. Both Breen’s encyclopedia of U.S. coins and his later encyclopedia of proof coins plated the coin, and described it as a presentation piece specially made for the Lord St. Oswald.

Ten years later, the coin appeared in Stack’s April 1983 auction, which described the coin as “... wholly prooflike. Brilliant Uncirculated and a gem.” But added, “However, it must be doubted that the coin should be classified as a ‘Presentation Piece.’” While clarifying one problem, the same lot description created another:

“The 4th Lord St. Oswald who consigned his United States coins to Christie’s for sale in October 1964 was a collateral descendant of Sir Rowland Winn, Bart., a wealthy young Englishman of liberal sentiments, an inquiring mind and a taste for adventure. It would appear probable that these qualities inspired him, at the age of 20, to visit North America in 1795 to see for himself how the new Republic was getting along. Like many tourists before and since he made a point of visiting the nation’s capital, then Philadelphia, to examine the seat and machinery of government. The very quantity of the pieces discussed below tells the story. Young Rowland Winn was not of the caliber to inspire presentations of any kind; it was more than likely that he visited the strong box, paying for them in welcome English gold. Naturally, he chose the best pieces available, as anyone would today.”

Some 11 years later, a Fall 1994 article in *The Asylum* put the brakes on previous speculation about who originally obtained the St. Oswald coins from the Mint, pointing out that the Lord St. Oswald title did not exist until 1885, and that Sir Roland Winn was not a well man in 1795 and unable to even contemplate a rigorous journey to America during times of still-heightened uncertainties. The article concluded:

“Any and all claims of illustrious pedigree and unbroken descent from the United States Mint down to today, the sort that auction cataloguers are so fond of, are unsupported statements at best, poppycock and drivel at worst.”

The research by David Tripp sheds new light on the Lord St. Oswald connection, and suggests (with a compelling body of evidence) that the St. Oswald coins were originally acquired by Sir William Strickland, and thus were part of the Lord St. Oswald/Winn family through descent since 1795, a provenance that explains their exceptional, original quality and clarifies the pedigree heretofore confused by time and speculation.

There is nothing confusing the quality of this splendid 1795 Silver Plug Flowing Hair dollar. It is not only the finest 1795 Silver Plug dollar certified, it is the second-finest 1795 Flowing Hair dollar in existence, surpassed by only the beautiful, million-dollar Bullowa 1795 dollar (also a B-7, BB-18 example, but without a silver plug). The present Lord St. Oswald coin is partially prooflike throughout the obverse margin and toward the center, with lightly frosted devices and ample mint luster shining through. Attractive lilac-blue and pale-gray field toning yields to well-seated, rich-gold patina that surrounds the raised elements and enlivens a sharp strike. The coin is exceptionally well-balanced front-to-back, imbued with similar shades on the reverse that deepen slightly within some of the lettering. A trio of widely spaced, light adjustment marks angle across the hair, temple, and one on the chin, as well as faintly near the rims — surprisingly present but not unusual, despite the Mint-inserted silver plug. Liberty’s cheek is full, rounded, and unblemished. The reverse displays a full visual of the silver plug, circular and toned deep-blue, its toning likely from a difference in silver alloys. The eagle’s breast feathers are well-defined, with only minor weakening of strike at the eagle’s leg and talons. Struck from the earliest die state (Bowers Die State I), with a tiny die line off each corner of the left ribbon end. This coin has a well-established provenance and is a stunning Gem — Plus-graded by PCGS with CAC endorsement — sure to attract bids commensurate with its place as the second-finest 1795 Flowing Hair silver dollar.

Plated in Walter Breen’s *Complete Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Coins*, 1988, p. 424, and Breen’s *Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Proof Coins 1722-1989*, 1989, pp. 32-33. Also plated on page 32 Bowers and Borckardt’s *Silver Dollars & Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*, 1993, p. 204, as well as David Bowers’ *The Encyclopedia of United States Silver Dollars 1794-1804*, 2013, pp. 89-90. PCGS CoinFacts plate coin.

Provenance: Likely purchased by William Strickland directly from the Philadelphia Mint in 1795; Charles Winn (husband of Priscilla Strickland, son-in-law and cousin of William Strickland), by sale, 1834; four generations of the Baron St. Oswald of Nostell family, by descent, 1874-1957, including Rowland Denys Guy Winn, Major the Lord St. Oswald, M.C.; Lord St. Oswald Collection (Christie, Manson & Woods, 10/1964), lot 144; Lester Merkin’s sale of October 1973, lot 451; Dr. Herbert Ketterman to Jimmy Hayes, via sale; Jimmy Hayes Collection; Stack’s sale of April 1983, lot 1220; RARCOA, by sale, September 1987; D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part II (Stack’s Bowers - Sotheby’s, 9/2015), lot 2043; Bob R. Simpson Collection. NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39993 Base PCGS# 6854

PROOF SEATED DOLLAR



1865 Seated Dollar, PR67★ Cameo The Finest Cameo Certified Beautifully Toned and Original

10096 1865 PR67★ Cameo NGC. OC-P2, R.3. Ex: Simpson. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a, as always for this proof die pairing. Although only 500 proof Seated dollars were struck in 1865, this issue is one of the most plentiful No Motto proofs from the 1860s. Dick Osburn and Brian Cushing estimate that about 375 examples survive, although the majority of those pieces grade no finer than PR64. High-grade examples of the 1865 proof are highly sought-after, especially in light of the fact that this is the last collectible proof issue of the No Motto type.

In Superb Gem condition, the 1865 proof is a major rarity. PCGS has seen only one coin in PR67, a non-Cameo; that service lists no Cameos finer than PR65 and no Deep Cameos finer than PR66. NGC reports seven Superb Gem examples of this issue, including five non-Cameo pieces and two Cameos. Of the two PR67 Cameos at that service, this piece is the only one with a Star designation, making it essentially the finest-known Cameo example of the 1865 proof Seated dollar. The coin is fully struck and beautifully preserved, showing stark contrast with light golden toning throughout the interiors. The borders display vivid blue and violet patina, and eye appeal is outstanding. Census: 2 in 67 Cameo (1 in 67★), 0 finer (9/20). NGC ID# 252K, PCGS# 87008

PROOF TRADE DOLLAR



1875 Trade Dollar, PR67 Rainbow Patina, Type Two Reverse

10097 1875 PR67 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Type Two Reverse. Period after FINE. The reported mintage for this proof Trade dollar issue is 700 pieces. Most feature this reverse without the berry under the eagle's claw. According to Dave Bowers: "Proofs of the 1875 trade dollar seem to have met with a better reception by numismatists than did the coins of 1873 and 1874, for quite a few more 1875 Proofs are known today than either of the other two early dates."

This Condition Census-level representative is magnificently toned in lush rainbow patina. Partial contrast between the frosty devices and flashy fields is undesignated on the PCGS holder. Population: 3 in 67, 0 finer (8/20).

NGC ID# 27YL, PCGS# 7055

PROOF MORGAN DOLLARS



1878 8TF Morgan Dollar, PR66+ Cameo Contrasted Centers, Colorful Rims VAM-14.3

10098 1878 8TF PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. VAM-14.3. Ex: Simpson. The 1878 Eight Tailfeathers Reverse Morgan dollar is one of the better dates in proof format with only 500 pieces reportedly struck. Its status as a first-year issue and the only one with this many tailfeathers further enhances its desirability among collectors. The present Premium Gem Cameo representative boasts a Plus designation from PCGS for quality within the grade. Minimally toned centers enjoys dramatic field-device contrast, while the borders exhibit attractive rings of blue, bold, and violet patina. The Cameo effect and peripheral color generate lovely eye appeal. Population: 4 in 66 (3 in 66+) Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 3 in 66, 1 finer (8/20).

NGC ID# 2572, PCGS# 87311



1879 Morgan Dollar, PR68 Cameo Essentially Flawless

10099 1879 PR68 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Proof production increased significantly during the Morgan dollar's second year of issue. A total of 1,100 proofs were struck in 1879, up from 750 total pieces the year before. This is a spectacular PR68 Cameo representative, ranking among the finest coins at both services combined in this contrast category. The fields are watery and reflective, while the devices are moderately frosted. Green, blue, violet, and golden patina dominates, with areas of brilliance on each side. Population: 2 in 68 Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 68, 0 finer (8/20).

NGC ID# 27Z3, PCGS# 87314



1882 Dollar, PR67+ Deep Cameo Outstanding Quality

10100 1882 PR67+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Dave Bowers has called 1882 "Another good vintage year for Proofs — what with excellent strike and deep cameo contrast being the rule. Still, the majority have been cleaned — and those deep mirror fields make hairlines pop out at you." This PR67+ Deep Cameo proof features all of the former and none of the latter characteristics Bowers mentions. Quality is simply outstanding. The coin is brilliant — almost black-and-white — with occasional blushes of pale golden color that enhance the appeal. A phenomenal proof from a relatively collectible mintage of 1,100 pieces. Population: 3 in 67 (1 in 67+) Deep Cameo, 2 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 2 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 27Z6, PCGS# 97317

1885 Dollar, PR68 Sole Finest at PCGS

10101 1885 PR68 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1885 is a plentiful Morgan dollar issue in circulation-strike format with nearly 18 million pieces. The Mint also struck 930 proofs, a relatively high total, of which this is one of the finest in non-Cameo and the sole finest at PCGS. Dusky original surfaces reveal vibrant shades of ocean-blue, violet, rose, and golden patina with circular areas of near-brilliance where coins may have sat. Still, the glassy fields maintain their reflectivity, and, as expected, no contact marks are apparent on either side. Population: 1 in 68, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 68, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 27ZE, PCGS# 7320



1889 Dollar, PR66+ Cameo Pinpoint-Sharp and Boldly Contrasted

10102 1889 PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A small batch of 811 proofs accompanied a mintage of 21.7 million circulation-strike Morgan dollars at the Philadelphia Mint in 1889. Dave Bowers notes that the former often show an average strike with central softness, but such is not the case with with PR66+ Cameo example from the Bob R. Simpson Collection. The coin is absolutely pinpoint-sharp from the centers to the rims. The reverse is brilliant, as is the central obverse, while thin rings of golden-orange and ocean-blue toning frame the borders on that side. Two minuscule ticks occur left of the eagle's beak. An exemplary proof Morgan dollar. Population: 11 in 66 (2 in 66+) Cameo, 6 finer in this category (9/20). CAC: 8 in 66, 2 finer (9/20).

NGC ID# 27ZJ, PCGS# 87324

1897 Dollar, PR67 Deep Cameo Apex of Production Quality Total Brilliance

10103 1897 PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1897 proof Morgan dollar, long with the 1898, represents the apex of production quality in the series. These proofs typically come with complete, needle-sharp strikes — something expected but not always found among proof Morgans — and often with impressive field device contrast. Still, only five of the 308 submissions at PCGS fall within the Deep Cameo category, and only one is finer than this Superb Gem. Total brilliance, watery, jet-black fields, and frosty devices characterize each unmarked side. Appears as it must have the day it was struck. Population: 1 in 67 Deep Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 1 finer (8/20).

NGC ID# 27ZV, PCGS# 97332



1902 Dollar, PR66 Cameo Single Finest at PCGS

10104 1902 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Any proof Morgan dollar is a coin of some numismatic significance, but an example of the 1902 carries extra weight, this being the first year the Mint employed an all-brilliant finish. The new technique largely eliminated the stark field-device contrast that characterized 19th century proof coinage. As a result, Cameo coins are rare. The PCGS *Population Report* lists 300 total 1902 proof dollar submissions. All but three of those grading events are in the non-Cameo category — 99%. Not only does this PR66 Cameo example represent the top 1%, it actually leads two PR65 Cameo coins at that service as the single finest 1902 proof at PCGS. Each side is totally brilliant. The fields and design elements appear flawless, contrasting profoundly against one another. Population: 1 in 66 Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 66, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 2822, PCGS# 87337





1921 Morgan Dollar, PR66+ Brilliant Chapman Proof Perhaps a Dozen Minted

10105 1921 Chapman PR66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Every circulation-strike issue from the inception of the Morgan dollar series in 1878 through 1904 was accompanied by a small run of proofs, typically in the high hundreds of pieces. The year 1921, when Morgan dollar output resumed for one last time using newly created hubs, was different in a number of ways, including the proof mintage.

The story goes that numismatic promoter and entrepreneur Farran Zerbe had “proofs made — some say 20, some 24, some 25, other 200, exact quantity not known — as a kind of consolation for his not being able to get the Peace Dollars into the public’s hands during the calendar year 1921,” according to Walter Breen’s *Proof Encyclopedia*. The status of the so-called Zerbe proofs, which are recognized at PCGS and NGC, is somewhat controversial. However, there is no denying the proof origin of these Chapman proofs, which were ordered by dealer Henry Chapman after hearing about the Zerbe coinage. According to Breen (1988), “Chapman went to Mint Engraver George Morgan, and obtained 10 proofs of much higher quality, thus creating one of the major rarities of this century with the Morgan dollars’ last gasp.” It should be noted that Breen cites a mintage of 12 Chapman proofs in his *Proof Encyclopedia*.

The PCGS and NGC certification totals are almost certainly inflated, with the former reporting 46 submissions and the latter showing 23 grading events. Dave Bowers notes in his *Guide Book of Morgan Silver Dollars*: “I have only ever seen a handful in 65 years that I would call mirrored Chapman proofs.”

This no-questions Premium Gem proof features flashy mirrors, complete strike definition, and excellent overall eye appeal. A brilliant 20th century rarity. Population: 1 in 66 (1 in 66+), 1 finer. CAC: 1 in 66, 0 finer (8/20).

NGC ID# 2579, PCGS# 7342

ERROR



1862 Indian Cent, MS67 Stunning Obverse Die Cap From the Harrison Phillips Collection

10106 1862 Indian Cent — Obverse Die Cap — MS67 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This is one of the most stunning and spectacular errors that we have seen or handled, a remarkable illustration of what can go wrong during coining operations. Although coinage presses in 1862 did not operate with nearly the same speed as modern-day presses, they could still strike quite a large number of coins every minute.

A die cap is created when a blank planchet literally sticks to the die through multiple press cycles. The successive cycle of the press, over a short period, probably seconds rather than minutes, caused the planchet to expand slightly, and the obverse detail to become just a little sharper in definition. As the metal expanded, it also became more brittle and eventually split into a fan shape with eight individual tabs. Clearly, the copper-nickel (in this case 12% nickel and 88% copper) was quite hard and contributed to the appearance that is now so coveted.

The obverse is exceptionally sharp, especially at the center, with every feather tip and every diamond fully and completely defined. The legend and date are drawn to the border, with the border design extensively drawn out onto the individual tabs. This Superb Gem is highly lustrous with wonderful tan color accented by light blue color in the fields. This is a uniface example with no design visible on the reverse, possibly the result of two planchets fed into the press at the same time, but more likely the repeated blows of the die cap that caused the reverse design to expand and eventually disappear entirely. For the connoisseur who appreciates the combination of impressive quality and outrageous character. This amazing piece is recorded as number three in the *100 Greatest U.S. Error Coins* reference by Nicholas P. Brown, David J. Camire, and Fred Weinberg. Ex: Harrison Phillips Collection (*Bowers and Merena*, 7/2003), lot 3153; *Denver ANA Signature* (*Heritage*, 8/2006), lot 5055.

GOLD DOLLARS



1849-C Closed Wreath Gold Dollar, MS64+
Probably the Finest Known
Ex: Duckor

10107 1849-C Closed Wreath MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Variety 1. Ex: Duckor-Simpson. Although the U.S. Mint considered a gold dollar coin in 1836 and even produced patterns for such a coinage, nothing came of that proposal. Meanwhile, the Bechtler family had been producing gold dollars in North Carolina since 1831. Congressional legislation in 1849 finally authorized the gold dollar along with double eagles, a direct result of the California Gold Rush.

When we last offered this spectacular near-Gem 1849-C gold dollar in 2015 as part of the Dr. Steven Duckor Collection, noted gold expert Doug Winter provided the following commentary:

“The 1849-C Closed Wreath is significant as the first collectible gold dollar from the Charlotte Mint. There are a few hundred known, mostly in Extremely Fine and the lower About Uncirculated grades. I believe that there are around 10 to 12 known in Uncirculated, most grading MS60 to MS62. I am aware of three different MS64 NGC coins, but none compare to this piece that is fresh to the market and, in my opinion, clearly the finest known.

“I was offered this 1849-C Closed Wreath dollar by a prominent Southern dealer who told me that the coin had just been bought over the counter at a coin shop and had never appeared at auction or for sale before 2014. I immediately bought it and offered it to Steve who bought it, sight unseen, based on my comment that it was, by far, the best 1849-C dollar I’d ever seen and that it was ‘Duckorish.’”

Now boasting the additional Bob R. Simpson pedigree, this coin continues to cement itself as the premier 1849-C gold dollar — an unsurpassed condition rarity destined to reside in only the finest of collections. Delicate greenish hues appear throughout the brilliant lemon-yellow surfaces of this satiny Choice Mint State gold dollar. Both sides show scattered, grade-consistent marks. Eye appeal is superb.

Ex: Purchased over the counter by a Southern dealer in 2014; Doug Winter; The Duckor Family Collection of Gold Dollars (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 4238. NGC ID# 25BC, PCGS# 7505



1851-C Gold Dollar, MS66

Among the Finest Charlotte Mint Survivors

10108 1851-C MS66 PCGS. Variety 1. Ex: Simpson. The 1851-C gold dollar is by far the most collectible issue from the North Carolina branch mint. A total of 41,267 pieces were struck, of which probably more than 1,000 examples survive, including 125 to 175 in Mint State. No other Charlotte Mint gold dollar challenges the 1851-C as far as availability. However, most Uncirculated examples fall within the tight MS61-MS62 range, with small populations in MS63, MS64, and MS65. Premium Gems are conditionally rare and represent the finest known of the issue. PCGS and NGC eagle report three submissions at this level with none higher (5/20). Those totals undoubtedly include duplications; probably only three or four distinct MS66 representatives exist.

Both the obverse and reverse display superb swirling mint luster over clean, unabraded fields. The strike is as sharp as one would expect to find on a Philadelphia dollar of this era, not a Carolina product, with strong centers and a bold date and mintmark. Color is lovely with delicate orange-gold, rose, and greenish hues. There are a few tiny marks in the right obverse field, but the eye appeal of this piece is off the charts. A perfect type coin and certainly one of the very finest Charlotte Mint gold dollars extant.

NGC ID# 25BL, PCGS# 7514



1852-O Gold Dollar, MS65

Tied for Finest at PCGS

Ex: Duckor

10109 1852-O MS65 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1. Ex: Duckor-Simpson. This example shows a bold die crack from the border to the head through star 8 (1 o'clock), and the reverse displays light clash marks inside the wreath. According to Doug Winter:

"The 1852-O is the second rarest Type One New Orleans gold dollar, after the 1850-O. It is moderately scarce in the lower Uncirculated grades, scarce in MS63, rare in properly graded MS64, and exceedingly rare in Gem. I know of only two pieces: the Duckor Collection example and an MS66 NGC coin... ."

This satiny Gem, one of the two finest survivors in Doug Winter's estimation, exhibits brilliant yellow-gold luster and exceptional aesthetic appeal. Every detail on the obverse is bold, with slight softness at the date and ribbon bow on the reverse. Two thin vertical toning lines on the obverse will identify this piece. An extraordinary Type One gold dollar from the New Orleans Mint. Population: 2 in 65, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 65, 0 finer (8/20).

Ex: Doug Winter; *The Duckor Family Collection of Gold Dollars* (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 4244.

NGC ID# 25BT, PCGS# 7520



1854 Gold Dollar, MS67 Final Type One Issue

10110 1854 Type One MS67 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This was the final year of the Type One design. Examples tend to be collectible through MS66, but this Plus-designated Premium Gem is on the cusp of joining a rarified level. Glistening yellow-gold surfaces are virtually unmarked, save for two ticks on Liberty's jaw. Well-struck with an inconsequential touch of softness on the date. Population: 6 in 67, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 25BY, PCGS# 7525





1855-D Gold Dollar, MS64 Key to the Set, Tied for Finest Excellent Pedigree

10111 1855-D MS64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The short-lived Type Two gold dollar subset, which ran briefly from 1854 to 1856, is always popular. Collectors can focus on putting together a complete set of six pieces, or they might just want one high-grade example. Alternatively, they may focus more narrowly on obtaining coins from the mints of their choosing: Charlotte, Dahlonega, New Orleans, Philadelphia, and San Francisco.

Southern Type Two gold dollar production took place entirely within the year 1855, with the North Carolina and Georgia issues standing out as the two most challenging issues in the series and the 1855-O being relatively accessible. Between the D and C-mint issues, the Dahlonega 1855 gold dollar is far scarcer than its Charlotte counterpart, claiming the lowest mintage of the series with only 1,811 coins struck. Doug Winter estimates 75 to 100 1855-D gold dollars survive, mostly in VF and XF grades, writing in 2013: "There are an estimated four or five known in Uncirculated and this includes two that have been graded MS64 by the services." Although PCGS and NGC each now show two coins at this level, that is likely the result of crossovers and resubmissions. This is the finest 1855-D gold dollar on Winter's Condition Census, a coin that has formed part of some of the best collections of branch mint gold over the past 50+ years.

Both sides are unimaginably clean and attractive, strongly struck, and lustrous for an 1855-D representative. Deep orange-gold color paints satiny surfaces, and noticeable prooflike reflectivity exists in the fields. Both sides are boldly defined, with the exception of Liberty's upper curls and the 8 in the date, as usual. Clashed with a die crack from the rim up along the right side of the mintmark to the ribbon. A microscopic encrustation left of the flag of the 1 in the denomination serves as a pedigree marker for this fabled rarity.

Ex: Grant Pierce Collection (Stack's, 5/1965), lot 1016, where it brought \$3,300; Reed Hawn Collection (Stack's, 10/1993), lot 885; Ed Milas; Winthrop Carner; Leon Farmer Collection; Hancock & Harwell; Duke's Creek Collection; Clausen Family Collection (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 3396; Orlando Sale (Stack's, 1/2009), lot 866.

NGC ID# 25C6, PCGS# 7534



1856-S Type Two Gold Dollar Reflective MS64

Final-Year and Sole S-Mint Issue in the Set One Numerically Finer Coin Certified

10112 1856-S Type Two MS64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. High Date. The San Francisco Mint was late to the party when it came to the production of Type Two gold dollars. Although the design was introduced in 1854 and manufactured by the Philadelphia, Charlotte, Dahlonega, and New Orleans mints in 1855, the San Francisco Mint only struck a small quantity of 24,600 pieces in 1856. Those coins represent the only Type Two gold dollars for the year and the last of their kind. All of those factors — status as the only S-mint issue, the only Type Two issue for the year, the final year for the type, and the low mintage — contribute to the enormous popularity that the 1856-S enjoys.

Examples are moderately accessible in circulated grades, but probably only 40 to 60 Mint State representatives exist. Nineteen of the 36 Uncirculated coins at PCGS were recovered from the *S.S. Central America* in 2014, significantly inflating the supply of high-grade survivors. Prior to that discovery, MS64 represented the highest known grade for the 1856-S. The place of this Choice specimen atop the Condition Census has been usurped by a MS65+ coin and a couple of Plus-graded near-Gems. However, it is still firmly within the top cadre of 1856-S Type Two gold dollars. Each side is nearly fully struck, save for the central reverse, with marked prooflike reflectivity in the fields. The rich yellow-gold color and scant number of overt abrasions add to the tremendous appeal. Population: 3 in 64 (1 in 64+), 0 finer (8/20).

NGC ID# 25C8, PCGS# 7536



1859-C Gold Dollar, MS63 150 to 250 Coins Extant None Graded Finer

10113 1859-C MS63 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1. Ex: Simpson. The 1859-C (5,235 coins minted) is the final gold dollar struck in North Carolina. The issue is tied for second rarest of the nine collectible gold dollars from the Charlotte Mint in overall rarity with an estimated 150 to 250 pieces extant. It is more common in high grades than once assumed, possibly the result of a small hoard that existed at one time. Still, Select Uncirculated representative remain major rarities.

Both sides feature medium green-gold color with a bit of duskiness in the fields. The obverse is well-struck, lustrous, and clean, while the reverse is a hair less choice with a small mint-made defect seen above the second L in DOLLAR. Strike detail is typical for the date but the quality of this MS63 Registry coin is far above average. It is actually tied with two other coins as the highest graded at PCGS. Population: 3 in 63, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 63, 0 finer (8/20).

Ex: *The Cherokee County Collection / FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4705.

NGC ID# 25CM, PCGS# 7552

**1861-D Gold Dollar, MS64+
Struck by Confederate Authority
Famous Series Key, The Finest Known**

10114 1861-D MS64+ PCGS. Variety 12-Q. Ex: Simpson. The only dies for the year. The obverse die was left over from 1860-D production. On the reverse, the date is small and positioned somewhat to the left. The 1861-D is the rarest and most famous gold dollar from this Southern mint. It is also the single most sought-after Dahlonega coin, being the only regular issue that was produced entirely by the Confederacy.

Recent research by Carl Lester suggests that as few as 500 to 1,000+ gold dollars were struck by Dahlonega Mint personnel after the facility was seized by CSA forces in April 1861. Probably just five to six dozen survivors are known today. Interestingly, more of these exist in high grades than one might expect, and there are likely more than a dozen pieces in Uncirculated. Winter suggests in the third edition of *Gold Coins of the Dahlonega Mint* that some were probably “saved as souvenirs.” It is not at all a stretch of the imagination to suggest that some Confederate officer, or some involved with the production of these fabled coins, kept a handful of examples from what must have been a momentous occasion for those involved: a tangible association in golden metal of the rift that was dividing the fabric of a nation.

A distinct appearance contributes, in part, to the charm of the 1861-D gold dollar. It is always found with a weak strike on the obverse, and this example is no exception. The UN in UNITED is soft, though it is actually more distinct than usual. The IC in AMERICA is also incomplete but, again, more fully defined than on nearly any other example of the 1861-D gold dollar we have seen. There is some weakness on the left side of the denticles, diagnostic for the issue. The remarkable reverse probably has the fullest strike we have seen on an 1861-D. The date and mintmark are full, while DOLLAR is complete, except for the O. There are multiple clash marks present — heaviest near the R in DOLLAR. They also appear along the portrait. Partial reflectivity in the left obverse field is likely a result of mint personnel attempting to remove the clash marks. The surfaces are clean with only one tiny, shallow tick in the left obverse field and another shallow mark on Liberty's cheek. These serve as excellent identifiers for future pedigree information. Mint luster is exceptionally frosty for this or any other Dahlonega product. Rich orange-gold color graces the obverse, with hazel highlights at the center and toward the edge; the reverse is slightly lighter, deepening to an olive hue around the border.

This high-end MS64+ representative is listed at the top of Doug Winter's Condition Census and serves as the plate coin in his series reference. As the finest example of this numismatically and historically significant key-date gold dollar — a coin that has been off the market for 12 years — we expect spirited bidding from advanced branch mint gold and Civil War coinage specialists. Population: 2 in 64 (1 in 64+), 0 finer (5/20).

Ex: Dr. Philip Weinstein; Tony Terranova; Stack's; Leon Farmer Collection; Hancock and Harwell; The Jeffrey Fisher-Duke's Creek Collection of Dahlonega Gold (Heritage, 6/2006), lot 1493; Madison Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 3050. NGC ID# 25CV, PCGS# 7559





1866 Gold Dollar, MS67+ Prooflike Beautiful Mirrored Surfaces

10115 1866 MS67+ Prooflike PCGS. Ex: Simpson. After specie payments were halted in 1862, gold dollar production fell to token amounts each year, usually just a few thousand pieces. That included 7,100 coins in 1866. Gold was unseen in circulation, so it is little surprise to find a fair number of them survive in Mint State. Eighty-six of the 108 submissions at PCGS are Uncirculated. Those coins are fairly evenly spread out from MS61 to MS67, with most in MS63 to MS65, as expected.

This Plus-graded Prooflike Superb Gem enjoys rich golden-yellow color. A layer of thick mint frost resides over the devices, which contrast nicely against the surrounding mirrors. Strongly detailed throughout and undeniably contrasted. This coin had formerly boasted CAC approval as MS67+ but it lost the green sticker in the regrading process. CAC has not yet had a chance to review the coin as MS67+ Prooflike. This is the only 1866 submission at PCGS to have received a formal Prooflike designation (9/20).
PCGS# 826652 Base PCGS# 7565



1872 Gold Dollar, MS67+ Beautiful Coloration and Reflectivity Conditionally Rare This Fine

10116 1872 MS67+ PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Just 3,500 gold dollars were struck in 1872, all at the Philadelphia Mint. This issue is elusive in all grades today, but it is especially rare above the Gem level. In MS67, this piece is within the Condition Census for the issue, as only a single numerically finer example is reported at PCGS (6/20). It is also a deeply prooflike example, although that designation is not on the holder. The fields glimmer with reflectivity amid rich orange-gold and pale rose hues, while the frosty design elements are sharp and well-contrasted. The level of preservation is outstanding, and eye appeal is equally strong. We have seen only a couple of Superb Gem 1872 dollars in recent years. This piece represents an important opportunity for the Registry collector. Population: 10 in 67 (2 in 67+), 1 finer (8/20).
NGC ID# 25D9, PCGS# 7572



1875 Gold Dollar, MS66+ The Finest Certified Example Famous Key, Only 400 Coins Struck

10117 1875 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. This is a particularly important year for gold coinage production in the United States, with utterly minuscule mintages for the gold dollar, quarter eagle, five dollar, and ten dollar. Only 100 eagles were struck — the lowest regular-issue total for any circulating American coin — followed by 200 half eagles, and 400 each of the quarter eagle and gold dollar. Three dollar coins were struck in proof format only. The previously mentioned circulation strikes, totaling \$3,400 in face value, were all manufactured on December 18. Perhaps they were produced on demand for a single depositor. Perhaps they were, as Dave Bowers has suggested, “struck for the numismatic market.” In any case, all of these coins are major rarities today, with each representing the key date in their respective series.

Of the 400 gold dollars struck, Bowers has suggested that 30 to 40 pieces survive in circulated grades, 40 to 60 coins exist in Mint State, and at least another 40 examples exist in impaired condition (cleaned, damaged, mounted, etc.). CoinFacts suggests 100 coins extant, including 60 in MS60 or higher and just 10 in MS65 or better. What is not up for debate is that this MS66+ representative is certified as the single finest known example of the famous 1875 gold dollar.

Back in 2010, when we last offered this Premium Gem as part of the Longfellow Collection, we thought it appropriate to reproduce David Akers’ cogent comments on the 1875 gold dollar from his 1975 series reference. We do so here again:

“With so low a mintage, essentially all specimens are ‘first strikes’ and therefore invariably have full proof-like surfaces. This has given rise to the false notion that the 1875 gold dollar is more common in proof than it is in uncirculated condition. Most cataloguers have mistakenly called Uncs. ‘proofs’ over the years, as one can readily see from the auction records below Actually, the Uncs. are readily distinguishable from the proofs because all uncirculated 1875 gold dollars have a small thorn-like projection from the throat into the field. This projection is seen only on the Uncs., not on the proofs, and no matter how much a particular 1875 may look like a proof, if it has the projection from the throat into the field, it is an Unc.”

That diagnostic marker is certainly apparent here, confirming its circulation-strike status. Otherwise, as Akers points out, this Premium Gem could easily be mistaken for a proof. Deep orange-gold surfaces feature profound depth of field, and the fully struck motifs create a modest cameo appearance. There are virtually no contact marks, although a couple of faint Mint-made file marks run from the C in AMERICA upward into the field. This coin presents a significant opportunity to obtain the finest certified example of this prime rarity, an opportunity that is unlikely to repeat any time soon. Population: 3 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 66, 0 finer (8/20).

Ex: Longfellow Collection / Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2010), lot 1427.

NGC ID# 25DD, PCGS# 7576



1876 Gold Dollar, Reflective MS67 Condition Census Rarity

10118 1876 MS67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Only the Philadelphia Mint struck gold dollars after 1870, and in 1876, just 3,200 pieces were produced. The gold dollar hardly circulated during this period, and a significant portion of the surviving 1876 gold dollars are in Mint State. Nonetheless, these coins are not common. Most examples seen grade no finer than MS64. In Gem or better condition, this issue is rare. The Simpson coin is a Superb Gem — one of only four pieces graded that fine at PCGS and NGC combined, with none higher (5/20). Rich orange-gold and lilac colors adorn the mirrored fields and frosted devices, while neither side has visible abrasions. Slight strike softness on the headdress and Liberty's hair curls is typical of the issue, and the overall quality of this piece is unsurpassed. Population: 3 in 67, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (8/20).

NGC ID# 25DE, PCGS# 7577



1886 Gold Dollar, MS67+ Unheralded Late-Date Key Ex: Duckor

10119 1886 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Collectors, dealers, and speculators likely acquired the majority of the 5,000 circulation strike gold dollars produced in 1886, while others entered the jewelry trade. The majority of survivors today are likely those that collectors and dealers acquired; typical examples fall in the range of MS60 to MS65. Finer examples are elusive.

When this piece was offered in the Duckor Collection, Douglas Winter commented:

"I have always regarded the 1879-1889 "late date" gold dollars as a very collectible subset, and the 1886 is likely the unheralded 'key' to the series. It can be located in MS65 and with some patience in MS66, but it is quite scarce in MS67 and likely unknown above that grade.

"Only one MS67 PCGS-CAC coin has been sold at auction since 2006, and it went very reasonably for \$5,875 as lot 306 in the December 2014 Legend auction. I know of just three MS67 PCGS coins with CAC approval: the Duckor example, the piece from the 2014 Legend sale, and one I sold to a collector in 2013."

Indeed, the Duckor-Simpson coin is one of just two PCGS Superb Gems that we have handled since our records began in 1993, and it is the only one with the PCGS Plus designation. Hints of powder-blue toning appear on the rose-gold surfaces of this stunning Superb Gem gold dollar. A glass is required to distinguish the trivial, minuscule surface marks from the clash marks on each side, and the devices are boldly defined. Population: 7 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 7 in 67, 0 finer (8/20).

Purchased from Donald Kutz; The Duckor Family Collection of Gold Dollars / ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 4287.

NGC ID# 25DR, PCGS# 7587

PROOF GOLD DOLLAR



1889 Gold Dollar, MS68

Ex: Akers, Duckor

10120 1889 MS68 PCGS. The Philadelphia Mint produced 28,950 gold dollars in 1889. That total is the 10th highest of the entire Type Three design. In addition to the substantial mintage, the date was saved as the last of its kind. The frosty obverse of this Superb Gem exhibits brilliant lemon-yellow gold hues, while the similar reverse displays straw-gold color. The surfaces are pristine and lack singular marks. The reverse shows several delicate die cracks in the margins below and left of the wreath. In its last appearance, Doug Winter said of this example, "it is hard to imagine a choicer example for the grade."

Ex: David Akers; *The Duckor Family Collection of Gold Dollars* (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 4290.

NGC ID# 25DU, PCGS# 7590



1886 Gold Dollar, PR66+ Cameo High-End With High Contrast

10121 1886 PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.4. Ex: Simpson. Two varieties exist for the 1886 gold dollar proof. JD-1 shows the 1 under the right side of the O in DOLLAR, as here. This reverse was also used to coin business strikes. JD-2 is the rarer variant with the 1 centered under the O. A total of 1,016 proofs were minted, and 155 to 225 pieces are believed to survive in all. This high-end Premium Gem exhibits stark field-device contrast and lovely texturing in the fields. Eye appeal and technical quality are terrific. Population: 8 in 66 (3 in 66+) Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 8 in 66, 1 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 25EW, PCGS# 87636

EARLY QUARTER EAGLES



1808 BD-1 Quarter Eagle, MS63 Coveted One-Year Type Sole Second-Finest Example at PCGS

10122 1808 BD-1, R.4, MS63 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b. The 1808 quarter is unique in United States coinage not only as a one-year type within the quarter eagle series, but as the scarcest type of any denomination or design. In *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties*, John Dannreuther writes that, unlike many other early gold issues, the reported mintage of the 1808 quarter (2,710 pieces) is likely accurate. He estimates that 125 to 150 pieces survive in all grades. PCGS provides an identical assessment. The actual survivorship may be near the low end of that range, as PCGS and NGC combined report only 106 submissions in all grades, including possible duplications. Impaired, Details-designated pieces at NGC account for only an additional 16 coins, but the number of impaired PCGS certifications is not confirmed (7/20).

One die pair was used for the entirety of this issue. Harry W. Bass, Jr.'s notes on the coin in his collection, transcribed by Dannreuther, are fairly brief: "Usual crack from cap through stars right. One year Type, Obv. & Rev." Dannreuther designates the crack from Liberty's cap through the right hand stars as Die State b, and it represents most examples known of this issue. A rare later die state shows an additional crack through the date. Since this is the only use of both dies, one would expect there to be an early, perfect die state, but such a coin has not been seen. The Simpson specimen represents the usual Die State b.

While a survivorship of 125 to 150 coins would be substantial for most other early gold issues, the 1808 quarter eagle garners considerably more demand than most. Type collectors need this issue, as do date and *Guide Book* collectors; of course, variety and die state collectors also. Emphasis of most of these collecting pursuits hinges on this issue's status as a one-year type coin. Dannreuther writes:

"The last quarter eagle to be struck until 1821, this design was the work of the new assistant engraver, John Reich. He 'signed' his dies by adding a tiny notch in the star punch used for star 13. The stars are so small on this type that his signature notch is minute and missed by most numismatists."

The tiny notch is seen on the the outer point of star 13.

The present example has long been considered the second finest known of the issue. It is alone in the MS63 grade at PCGS, second to only the Gem Pogue coin. NGC lists four pieces in MS63, three of which have appeared at public auction during that last couple of decades, with none finer. However, the Simpson coin, formerly of the Oliver Jung Collection, has been longer established at this level. It was last seen at public auction in Stack's November 2008 sale of the Keusch, Snow, and Del Zorro Collections, where it garnered \$517,500. At the time, that was the highest price ever realized at auction for an 1808 quarter eagle.

The Pogue MS65 PCGS coin, the only example finer than this piece, was the most recent Condition Census example to appear at auction. In its May 2015 namesake auction by Stack's Bowers, it realized \$2.35 million. Prior to that, MS63 NGC examples appeared in our sales in 2012 and 2008, and in a Bowers and Merena sale in 2010. The Simpson specimen has been off of the market for more than a decade. As the sole second finest certified by PCGS, it has no real comparables.

The coin displays rich orange-gold coloration and mint luster. Although slightly weak on select peripheral stars and the obverse rim, the central devices are sharp throughout, and the reverse dentils are complete. The sharpness is similar to that seen on the Gem Pogue coin, and this piece is noticeably sharper than on the three NGC examples confirmed in the same grade. All these attributes place the Simpson coin on a visual scale that is closer to the Pogue specimen than the NGC coins in its own grade. The numeric designation of MS63 is determined by trivial marks in the fields, but these do not significantly detract. Luster shines in the peripheries and design recesses, and the overall presentation is outstanding. Numerically, this piece is tied for second finest known, but visually, it is arguably the sole second finest known, and it is the finest example of the issue (7/20). An opportunity that early gold specialists will not likely see repeated in the near future.

Ex: *Oliver Jung (American Numismatic Rarities, 7/2004), lot 84; Brooklyn Sale (Stack's, 3/2007), lot 1441; Keusch, et al (Stack's, 11/2008), lot 4176.*

PCGS# 45515 Base PCGS# 7660



1831 BD-1 Quarter Eagle, MS66+ Prooflike Second Finest at PCGS

10123 1831 MS66+ Prooflike PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The dies appear perfect with no evidence of die cracks or clash marks, signifying a piece that is either an early state (Bass-Dannreuther State a/a) or a late state from lapped dies (Bass-Dannreuther State c/c). John Dannreuther writes: "The lapping is so light that distinguishing between State a and c is nearly impossible."

Mint records indicate a production of 4,520 quarter eagles in 1831 with no more than 125 of those surviving today. Mintages of the type from 1829 to 1834 varied slightly, ranging from a low of 3,403 pieces in 1829 to a high of 4,540 coins in 1830. Only a single die pair is identified for each year from new obverse dies and just two reverse dies, one used in 1829 and the other employed from 1830 through 1834. A recut U in UNITED identifies the second reverse die.

The dies for this type are the work of Chief Engraver William Kneass who borrowed from the earlier work of Chief Engraver Robert Scot and assistant engraver John Reich. Kneass was appointed Chief Engraver following the death of his predecessor.

This lovely Prooflike Premium Gem exhibits a bold strike with sharply defined central and peripheral details on each side. A brilliant yellow-gold quarter eagle, this piece features reflective fields that contrast with the frosty design motifs. The surfaces are virtually pristine, presenting exceptional eye appeal with strong field-to-device contrast. Formerly endorsed by CAC as MS66+ prior to its reholding, this coin has not yet been reviewed by CAC in its present MS66+ Prooflike holder. Population: 1 in 66+ Prooflike, 1 finer (9/20).

PCGS# 7671

PROOF LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES



1886 Quarter Eagle, PR67 Deep Cameo Finest Certified

10124 1886 PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. JD-1, R.5. Ex: Simpson. With the Philadelphia Mint busy striking more than 20 million Morgan dollars in 1886, it is no surprise that gold mintages in general (and the quarter eagle mintage in particular) were small. Just 4,000 quarter eagle circulation strikes and 88 proofs were made. Perhaps only half the moderate proof mintage survives today according to John Dannreuther's reference, which estimates 35 to 45 proof survivors. This splendid Superb Gem Deep Cameo ranks as the finest-known 1886 proof quarter eagle regardless of format, and it serves as the Dannreuther plate coin.

Vibrant, orange-gold surfaces are deeply mirrored with discernible orange-peel effect, and they contrast boldly with richly frosted devices, which are amazingly smooth and razor-sharp. The reverse shows a number of light die striations above AMERICA and a minute planchet void left of the denomination to pedigree this piece as the incomparable Simpson Collection coin. As with all true 1886 proofs, the date is slightly right and marginally higher than the circulation strikes, and strong die polish shows between the shield stripes. Eye appeal is simply spectacular. Population: 1 in 67 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (9/20).

NGC ID# 2889, PCGS# 97912





1901 Quarter Eagle, PR68+ Deep Cameo Condition Census-Level Example Ideal Liberty Head Type Coin

10125 1901 PR68+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, Low R.4. Ex: Simpson. The 1901 quarter eagle represents the pinnacle of proof production in the series and one of the most available dates overall. The Mint increased production from 205 proofs in 1900 to 223 pieces in 1901, continuing a general trend of increasing proof output year over year dating back to 1880. Delivery dates for the 1901 proof are as follows: 115 examples on March 26, 32 on June 18, 17 on September 24, and 30 on December 30.

John Dannreuther estimates 130 to 170 1901 quarter eagle proofs survive in his 2018 reference, *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV: Gold, Part One*. He writes: "There are many cameo and deep cameo specimens to be found. This date is one of the two most often seen along with the 1900, probably a bit more often than that date." However, the number survivors at this grade level is minuscule. In fact, this PR68+ Deep Cameo ranks third on Dannreuther's Condition Census behind two PR69 Deep Cameo representatives also certified by PCGS.

Setting aside the thick frosting over the devices and the remarkable orange-peel texture in the fields, tiny raised lumps and die lines on Liberty's check and neck help distinguish this Superb Gem proof from one of its circulation-strike counterparts. The fields appear jet-black and depthless, generating terrific contrast against the raised design features, which showcase a rich yellow-gold hue. This pristine proof would make for a lovely, nearly unimprovable Liberty Head quarter eagle type coin. Population: 2 in 68 (1 in 68+) Deep Cameo, 2 finer. CAC: 2 in 68, 0 finer (8/20).

NGC ID# 288R, PCGS# 97927

INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES



1905 Quarter Eagle, PR67+ Cameo Single Finest at PCGS

10126 1905 PR67+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.4. Ex: Simpson. About 80 to 110 of the 144 proof quarter eagles struck in 1905 are believed extant, according to leading proof gold expert John Dannreuther, who ranks this Simpson Collection representative atop his Condition Census. While the mintage for the 1905 makes this a relatively accessible date in this format, examples are rarely found with Cameo contrast. The Mint had employed an all-brilliant finish for proof coinage since 1902.

Rich yellow-gold color adorns the raised portions of the design, while the finely textured mirrors showcase remarkable depth. Contrast is profound, delivering top-quality eye appeal for this top-certified proof gold piece. Population: 4 in 67 (1 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 67, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 288V, PCGS# 87931



1908 Two and Half, MS66+ Rarely Seen Plus Designation High-End First-Year Type Coin

10127 1908 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1908 Indian quarter eagle was well saved at the time of issue due to the novelty of the new sunken relief design by Bela Lyon Pratt. As a result, examples are plentiful in Gem condition today, and Premium Gems are only marginally scarce. However, of the 119 coins designated MS66 at PCGS, only six of those pieces carry a Plus designation, and just three are certified finer at that service (6/20). This piece is near the Condition Census of 1908 Indian quarter eagles and is conditionally rare in this grade. It is boldly struck and beautifully preserved with satiny orange-gold mint luster. The fields are remarkably clean, a characteristic rarely seen on examples of any other issue in the series. For type collectors, this piece is nearly unsurpassable for its eye appeal and technical quality. Population: 6 in 66+, 3 finer. CAC: 24 in 66, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 288Y, PCGS# 7939



1909 Quarter Eagle, MS66 Top-Grade Registry Candidate

10128 1909 MS66 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1909 Indian quarter eagle is many times scarcer in high grade than the first-year 1908 issue. While the 1908 is occasionally seen in MS66, the 1909 is a rarity in this grade and unknown finer. Premium Gem 1909 coins seldom appear at auction, and not all are equal with regards to visual appeal. The Simpson coin is especially appealing for the grade, showing rich, satiny orange-gold and honey-yellow luster with beautifully preserved fields. Exceptional strike sharpness characterizes the eagle's wing feathers and the Indian chief's headdress. PCGS has seen fewer than two dozen 1909 coins in this grade, with none Plus designated and none finer. Population: 24 in 66, 0 finer (8/20).

NGC ID# 288Z, PCGS# 7940

1910 Indian Two and a Half, MS66 Exceptional Quality for the Grade

10129 1910 MS66 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1910 Indian quarter eagle is moderately plentiful in MS65 compared to some other dates in the series, but Plus-designated pieces in this grade are major rarities, and higher-grade examples are out of reach for many collectors. This piece is incredibly high-end for the grade. Uniform sun-orange luster adorns the satiny fields and devices, while neither side exhibits bothersome abrasions. Slight strike softness on the lower headdress feathers is not bothersome, and the eagle's wing is well defined. Population: 12 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer (8/20).

NGC ID# 2892, PCGS# 7941



**1911-D Quarter Eagle, MS65+
Census Level, Key to the Series
Strong D**

10130 1911-D MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Strong D. The story behind the popularity of Bela Lyon Pratt's sunken relief Indian Head quarter eagle series is twofold. When they were first struck in 1908, this innovative coin was met with criticism because of the recessed design and "questionable" artistic appeal. Along with the five dollar coins of the same design, the Indian head quarter eagles were the first, and to date only, coins to have this sunken relief feature. A staunch and vocal critic, Philadelphia numismatist S.H. Chapman argued that the new quarter eagles would be easily counterfeited and had a hygiene problem: germs and disease-bearing dirt would become trapped within the sunken areas. Roger W. Burdette further explains that in 1908 superintendent of the Denver Mint Frank Downer telegraphed Director of the U.S. Mint Franklin A. Leach's office with concerns about the 'stackability' of the Indian Head designs. Finally, due to the stable nature of gold prices in the early 20th century, collectors did not see the potential future value in the Indian Head series as they did in other issues. At the time, the value of quarter eagles was tied to the price of bullion, whereas copper coins, for example, could be purchased and resold for profit depending on varieties.

Over time these qualms have dissipated: the hygiene problem proved inaccurate, counterfeiting proved challenging, and stackability became a non-issue. Today the popularity of the Indian Head quarter eagle series has changed dramatically. Given their small size and availability and with only 15 coins to complete the set, this issue presents an opportunity for collectors to acquire the key to this popular and otherwise completable series. With a mere 55,680 coins minted - by far the lowest in the series - the 1911-D is the crown jewel of the series.

This impressive Gem features a bold strike, including, unlike many others, a sharp and complete mintmark. Both sides are highly lustrous, displaying bright yellow-gold surfaces. Without question, any collector would be proud to own this 20th century rarity. Population: 27 in 65 (1 in 65+), 3 finer. CAC: 11 in 65, 1 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 2894, PCGS# 7943



1915 Two and a Half, MS65 Exceptional Quality for the Grade

10131 1915 MS65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1915 Indian quarter eagle is generally available in grades through MS64, and it is even occasionally available in MS65. However, finer pieces are major rarities that are out of reach for most collectors. This Gem example is accessible for many collectors and represents some of the finest eye appeal and technical quality that we have seen in this grade. The strike is sharp, and the rich, satiny orange-gold surfaces are devoid of bothersome abrasions. PCGS lists only six higher-grade representatives (9/20). NGC ID# 289A, PCGS# 7948

10132 1925-D MS66 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1925-D is one of the so-called “type coins” in the Indian quarter eagle series. This date frequently comes well-struck with good eye appeal, and examples are usually available as fine as MS65. But the Simpson piece grades MS66 at PCGS, and it embodies all of the characteristics that make the 1925-D so popular. Lovely tangerine-gold, orange, lilac, and rose hues adorn luminous satin surfaces, and the fields are remarkably clean, even for the MS66 level. A well-struck and eye-catching Premium Gem Indian Head type coin. NGC ID# 289B, PCGS# 7949

10133 1927 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The late-series dates in the Indian quarter eagle series are popular with type collectors, as they are usually available in Gem condition. However, PCGS has awarded a Plus designation to just 30 pieces in this grade, with only 24 higher-grade examples reported (9/20). Quality and eye appeal characterize this piece, manifested in rich rose-gold and peach hues across frosted surfaces. No significant abrasions are seen. CAC: 53 in 65, 1 finer (9/20). NGC ID# 289D, PCGS# 7951



1929 Quarter Eagle, MS66 Beautiful Luster and Preservation A Condition Census Rarity

10134 1929 MS66 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Of the five late-series common dates in the Indian quarter eagle set (1925-D through 1929), the 1929 is the most elusive in high grade. Gem examples are frequently available, but they come at a price. In MS66, this famous common date becomes a major condition rarity. PCGS and NGC combined report only 10 pieces in MS66 and finer condition. This Premium Gem boasts incredible mint luster adorned in shades of orange-gold and lavender toning. A ribbon of rose stretches through the headdress feathers and is highlighted by bands of frosty luster. Neither side exhibits bothersome abrasions, and the eye appeal is incredible. A Condition Census example, worthy of the finest Registry Set. Population: 4 in 66, 1 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 289F, PCGS# 7953

PROOF INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES



1911 Two and a Half, PR68 Among the Finest Pieces Known

10135 1911 PR68 NGC. Ex: Simpson. In 1911, the Mint resumed the sandblast finish for proof quarter eagles, abandoning the satin finish used in 1909 and 1910. In *United States Proof Coins, Vol. IV: Gold*, John Dannreuther recounts a survey taken by the Mint at the 1910 ANA convention, polling collectors as to which finish they preferred. The sandblast finish received more support, and so, in 1911, the Mint reverted to that practice.

The 1911 proof quarter eagle saw 191 pieces struck, mostly in May, with 41 of them being delivered in December. Dannreuther estimates a survivorship of 100 to 120 pieces. The 1911 proof is trivially more plentiful than the 1910 and 1912 issues, and about equal in rarity to the 1913 proof. The bulk of the surviving population is fairly well preserved, grading PR65 to PR67. However, PR68 specimens are decidedly rarer. NGC lists a dozen submissions in this grade with none finer, compared to just one coin at PCGS (7/20). The Simpson example displays a full strike and virtually flawless matte luster. Rich bronze-gold color glistens beneath a light. Census: 12 in 68, 0 finer (9/20). NGC ID# 289K, PCGS# 7960



1912 Quarter Eagle, PR66 Only 90 to 110 Pieces Believed Known

10136 1912 PR66 NGC. Ex: Simpson. Proof quarter eagle production in 1912 amounted to 197 coins, all delivered in March of that year. In *United States Proof Coins, Vol. IV: Gold*, John Dannreuther estimates that 90 to 110 pieces survive in all grades. While contemporary collectors viewed the sandblast finish with a measure of contempt, having preferred the polished fields of earlier years, the matte proofs of 1912 and other dates are much more appreciated by modern collectors. Dannreuther writes, "When not cleaned, these are very beautiful coins that are obviously more appreciated by today's collectors than those during the time they were produced."

The Simpson 1912 quarter eagle is a Premium Gem, ranking it among finer specimens to typically be seen at auction. NGC and PCGS each report fewer than a dozen higher-grade examples. Rich matte luster glistens beneath a light, reveal almost perfectly preserved surfaces. As expected, strike sharpness is outstanding. Warm orange-gold hues on each side have tendencies toward shades of prairie-gold and yellow, giving the viewer much to admire when tilted beneath a light. Census: 21 in 66, 11 finer (9/20). NGC ID# 289L, PCGS# 7961

PROOF THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES



1886 Three Dollar, PR65+ Deep Cameo Profoundly Contrasted and Fully Struck

10137 1886 PR65+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.4. Ex: Simpson. While the number of proofs issued was about normal for mid-1880s three dollar gold, some questions remain about how and when the proofs were issued. A reported mintage of 1,000 circulation strikes complicates the discussion only in a minor way, because the business strikes all show weakness at the lower left leaf tip within the wreath from die lapping. Proof issues usually show strong Longacre doubling on 3 DOLLARS, and often display orange-peel effect throughout the fields as seen on this high-end, Gem Deep Cameo example.

John Dannreuther estimates 80 to 100 proofs survive. The majority of high-grade proofs offer deep cameo contrast, yet only a few pieces are finer than this Plus-graded coin. A deep, full strike complements the high-contrast, yellow-gold surfaces, with a perfect full leaf to suggest an early proof strike. The exceptional eye appeal is undeniable. Population: 9 in 65 (1 in 65+) Deep Cameo, 6 finer. CAC: 4 in 65, 5 finer (8/20).

NGC ID# 28AV, PCGS# 98050



1888 Three Dollar Gold, PR66 Cameo Exceptional Surfaces and Strike

10138 1888 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, Low R.4. Ex: Simpson. The Mint reported 291 proofs struck and 5,000 circulation strikes for the 1888 issue — both larger-than-usual mintages for a late-series three dollar gold piece. The proof mintage in particular is problematic for researchers, who can account for 91 proofs delivered in the first and second quarters, but a curious delivery of 200 coins to the clerk on July 19, 1888 may or may not have been proofs. Recent research by John Dannreuther confirms more than 91 proofs are extant, so perhaps the final 200 pieces were indeed proofs. If so, likely not all were sold.

Premium Gems are rare among the proof survivors. This is a gleaming, yellow-gold Cameo example, with attractive orange-peel texture and smoothly frosted devices. It ranks among the numerically finest at PCGS, with bold contrast and a needle-sharp strike. Eye appeal is especially strong. Population: 8 in 66 (2 in 66+) Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 6 in 66, 0 finer (8/20).

NGC ID# 28AX, PCGS# 88052

PROOF LIBERTY HALF EAGLES



1886 Liberty Five, PR66 Deep Cameo Finest Certified by PCGS

10139 1886 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, Low R.6.

Ex: Simpson. This spectacular Premium Gem Deep Cameo proof is the plate coin for both John Dannreuther's *United States Proof Coins Volume IV: Gold* and for the PCGS CoinFacts site. An era of questionable proof mintages, unusual Mint "delicacies," and proof restrikes largely ended with the 1885 appointment of Mint Direct James P. Kimball. A modest increase in demand for gold proofs followed, with 72 proof half eagles issued in 1886. From that mintage, fewer than half the 1886 proofs survive — only 25 to 30 pieces are extant today in all grades.

A needle-sharp strike accompanies richly frosted devices of this splendid orange-gold example. The relief elements contrast boldly with mirrored fields, which accentuate the coin's attractive, orange-peel texture. A straight die line from the base of B in LIBERTY confirms the proof obverse, while the proof-only reverse shows heavy polish in the bottoms of the clear shield stripes, with the first and last stripes filled. PCGS reports this sole coin as the finest of its Cameo and Deep Cameo certifications, and it ranks first among the John Dannreuther Significant Examples for the issue. Population: 1 in 66 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (9/20).

NGC ID# 28CP, PCGS# 98481



1888 Liberty Five, PR67 Deep Cameo Single-Finest Certified at PCGS Exceptional Eye Appeal and Contrast

10140 1888 PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, High R.5. Ex: Simpson. According to the 2021 *Guide Book*, a generous mintage of 95 proof Liberty half eagles was achieved in 1888, but John Dannreuther notes the delivery records indicate only 94 specimens were actually struck. A modest mintage of 18,201 business-strike examples was also produced that year. The proofs were delivered in the familiar quarterly batches of 30, 25, 20, and 19 pieces, suggesting demand was fairly constant throughout the year. A single die pair was used to strike the proofs, with the date positioned farther to the left than on the circulation-strike coins. Only the top and bottom areas of the clear stripes in the shield show significant die polish. Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 35-45 examples in all grades.

The present coin is a spectacular Superb Gem proof, with sharp definition on all design elements. The star centers are fully brought up and intricate detail is evident on Liberty's curls. Some localized incompleteness is seen on the eagle's feathers and the leaves, due to lapping. The vivid yellow-gold surfaces are virtually flawless and show the orange-peel texture of the best proofs of this era. The richly frosted devices contrast profoundly with the deeply mirrored fields to create an intense cameo effect. Overall visual appeal is exceptional. As the single-finest example certified at PCGS, this coin should find a home in the finest collection or Registry Set. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts and is the plate coin for John Dannreuther's *United States Proof Coins*. Population: 1 in 67 Deep Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (8/20).

NGC ID# 28CS, PCGS# 98483



1903 Liberty Half Eagle, PR67+ Elusive Cameo Specimen Tied for Finest at PCGS

10141 1903 PR67+ Cameo PCGS. JD-1, R.4. Ex: Simpson. Production of proof Liberty half eagles dropped slightly in 1903, to 154 pieces, but the business-strike mintage was a robust 266,870 specimens, so there was never any date pressure on the issue. The proofs were delivered in the usual quarterly batches of 62, 19, 9, and 64 examples. A single die pair was used to strike all the proofs, with strong die polish in the lower parts of the clear spaces in the shield and a polished area around WE in the scroll. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 90-110 examples in all grades.

The Mint revised its method of proof coin production in 1902, changing from an ideal coinage showing deeply mirrored fields and thickly frosted, contrasting devices to a format with little to no contrast, one that Walter Breen memorably calls “semi-brilliant.” Any mint frost remaining on the devices was the result of happenstance rather than planning. Only the first few coins struck with the dies retained any semblance of cameo contrast. PCGS has certified a total of 64 proof 1903 half eagles, but only nine coins have earned a Cameo designation, and no Deep Cameo PCGS specimens have been graded (5/20).

This magnificent Plus-graded Superb Gem exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements, with intricate detail on Liberty’s hair and the star centers. The rich yellow-gold surfaces are impeccably preserved and the deeply mirrored fields contrast boldly with the frosty devices. The field/device contrast is even more noticeable on the reverse. Overall eye appeal is terrific. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 4 in 67 (2 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer (5/20).

Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 9/2012), lot 4960, as PR67 Cameo PCGS, realized \$70,500.

NGC ID# 28D9, PCGS# 88498



1905 Liberty Half Eagle, PR67 Cameo Finest Certified at PCGS Scarcer Date

10142 1905 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.5. Ex: Simpson. Mintage of proof half eagles followed a steady downward trend after 1902 and Mint records indicate only 108 proofs were struck in 1905. This was the last year that the production of proof Liberty half eagles topped 100 pieces. As usual, the coins were delivered in quarterly batches of 50, 15, 17, and 26 pieces. A single die pair was used to strike the proofs, with some curly die polish lines on Liberty's portrait and the lowest leaf in the branch slightly attenuated. The surviving population numbers approximately 60-75 examples in all grades. After 1902, the Mint switched to an all-brilliant finish for proof coins, eliminating much of the popular cameo contrast seen on proofs of earlier years. The present coin is the single finest example certified at PCGS, regardless of degree of contrast, and no Deep Cameo PCGS submissions have been reported (5/20).

The peak of the 5 in the date is lightly recut, which is diagnostic of the proof issue according to Breen. This razor-sharp Superb Gem exhibits full cameo contrast on the reverse, and Liberty's hair and the stars also possess noticeable contrast with the deeply mirrored fields. The surfaces are seemingly free from contact, although a couple of tiny areas of light golden-brown color are observed below star 6 and below the eagle's right (facing) wingtip. Curly die polish lines (as made) are noted below Liberty's eye and to the left of her ear. A tiny lintmark is evident above the 9 in the date. Overall eye appeal is tremendous. We expect intense competition from series specialists and Registry Set enthusiasts when this lot is called. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts and is the plate coin in John Dannreuther's *United States Proof Coins*. Population: 1 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (8/20).

Ex: *Portland Signature (Heritage, 3/2004)*, lot 6259.
NGC ID# 28DB, PCGS# 88500



**1907 Half Eagle, PR67 Cameo
Final Liberty Proof Issue
Single-Finest PCGS Example**

10143 1907 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, Low R.5. Ex: Simpson. A substantial business-strike mintage of 626,100 Liberty half eagles was accomplished in 1907, but only 92 proofs were struck. Although regular-issue Liberty fives were struck the following year, no proofs were produced, making the meager 1907 issue the final proof emission of the series (a single 1908 Liberty proof has long been rumored, but remains unconfirmed). The proofs were delivered in the familiar quarterly pattern (37 examples on March 28, 16 specimens on June 24, five pieces on September 27, and 34 coins on December 30). A single die pair was employed to strike the proofs, with heavy die polish in the first clear space in the shield and in the lower portion of the other clear spaces. The area around WE in the banner was also heavily polished. The date was nicely centered, with the 1 equidistant between the dentils and the bust. The surviving population numbers no more than 60-75 examples in all grades. A few examples of this date have enough field/device contrast to earn the Cameo designation, but PCGS has graded no Deep Cameo coins (5/20).

This spectacular Superb Gem proof displays razor-sharp definition throughout, with full star centers and fine detail on Liberty's hair strands and the eagle's feathers. The vivid yellow-gold surfaces are impeccably preserved, with a small cloudy spot at the reverse rim, near the second T in STATES, the only useful pedigree marker. The unusually frosty devices contrast boldly with the deeply mirrored fields and eye appeal is terrific. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts and is the plate coin for John Dannreuther's *United States Proof Coins*. Population: 1 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (8/20). NGC ID# 28DD, PCGS# 88502

INDIAN HALF EAGLES



1908-D Half Eagle, MS65 Condition Census Rarity

10144 1908-D MS65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1908-D is much more plentiful in Mint State than the San Francisco issue of this year, although the vast majority of the survivorship shows heavy to moderate abrasions. The availability of the 1908-D plummets dramatically between MS64 and MS65. In the lower grade, examples are readily available, albeit for the a price, while in MS65 the 1908-D Indian five is a major condition rarity. PCGS and NGC combined list only 18 coins in this grade, none of which are Plus or Star designated. Only a lone MS67 at PCGS is reported finer.

We have previously handled a Gem 1908-D half eagle on only six occasions, including the previous appearance of this piece 14 years ago in our June 2006 Long Beach Signature. This piece displays remarkably frosty mint luster with brilliant yellow-gold color and hints of orange toning. The design elements on both sides are boldly defined. Even the mintmark is complete and sharp. A few tiny abrasions can only be seen with microscopic examination. Population: 12 in 65, 1 finer (5/20).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2006), lot 3419.
NGC ID# 28DF, PCGS# 8511





1908-S Indian Half Eagle, MS68 First Year of Design Tied for Finest Certified

10145 1908-S MS68 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1908-S Indian half eagle claims a small mintage of 82,000 pieces, the lowest of all S-mint five dollar Indians and third lowest in the series, trailing only the 1909-O and the 1911-D. The Indian motif was designed by Bela Lyon Pratt and features a naturalistic portrait of a Native American on the obverse. The coins were struck in sunken relief. This unfamiliar naturalism and the novel sunken relief were reason enough for both collectors and the general public to set aside a number of these special coins, especially in 1908, the first year of issue.

This piece is tied for finest known with a single MS68 coin certified by NGC (4/20). We do not know this coin's pedigree prior to its appearance in our 2005 ANA Signature. However, Walter Breen mentioned that Virgil Brand once had a small group of Mint State examples (he purchased 12 half eagles directly from the Mint that year and listed them as number 46005 in his journal). Perhaps this amazing example traces its history back to that group, which David Akers said "contained a number of gems as well as several superb pieces." It is likely Akers had this coin in mind when he said this, since he was an owner of this magnificent specimen at one time.

In general terms, 1908-S half eagles were sharply struck, with strong mintmarks. This is especially significant, for the present example has an S mintmark with exactly the same characteristics as found on the popular 1909-S VDB cent. The most visible characteristic is a small lump inside the upper left curve of the letter. Mintmark punches were used over several years, as long as they were still serviceable.

This incredible specimen is fully struck and highly lustrous, with frosted reddish-gold surfaces that show an occasional trace of lilac. According to Akers: "Most specimens have very good to excellent luster and the color is typically reddish gold or coppery." The only pedigree markers we see that might possibly show up in older photographs of this coin is a shallow, square-shaped planchet flake in the field below UN in UNITED and a second longer, shallow mark at 8 o'clock near the reverse border. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 1 in 68, 0 finer (8/20).

Ex: Possibly Virgil Brand, purchased directly from the Mint in 1908, Brand Journal number 46005; unknown intermediaries; David Akers, per Legend Numismatics; ANA Signature (Heritage, 7/2005), lot 10366; Jim O'Neal Collection (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 5135, realized \$126,500; Philadelphia Signature (Heritage, 8/2012), lot 5373, realized \$164,500.

NGC ID# 28DG, PCGS# 8512



**1910 Half Eagle, MS65+
Tied for Finest at PCGS**

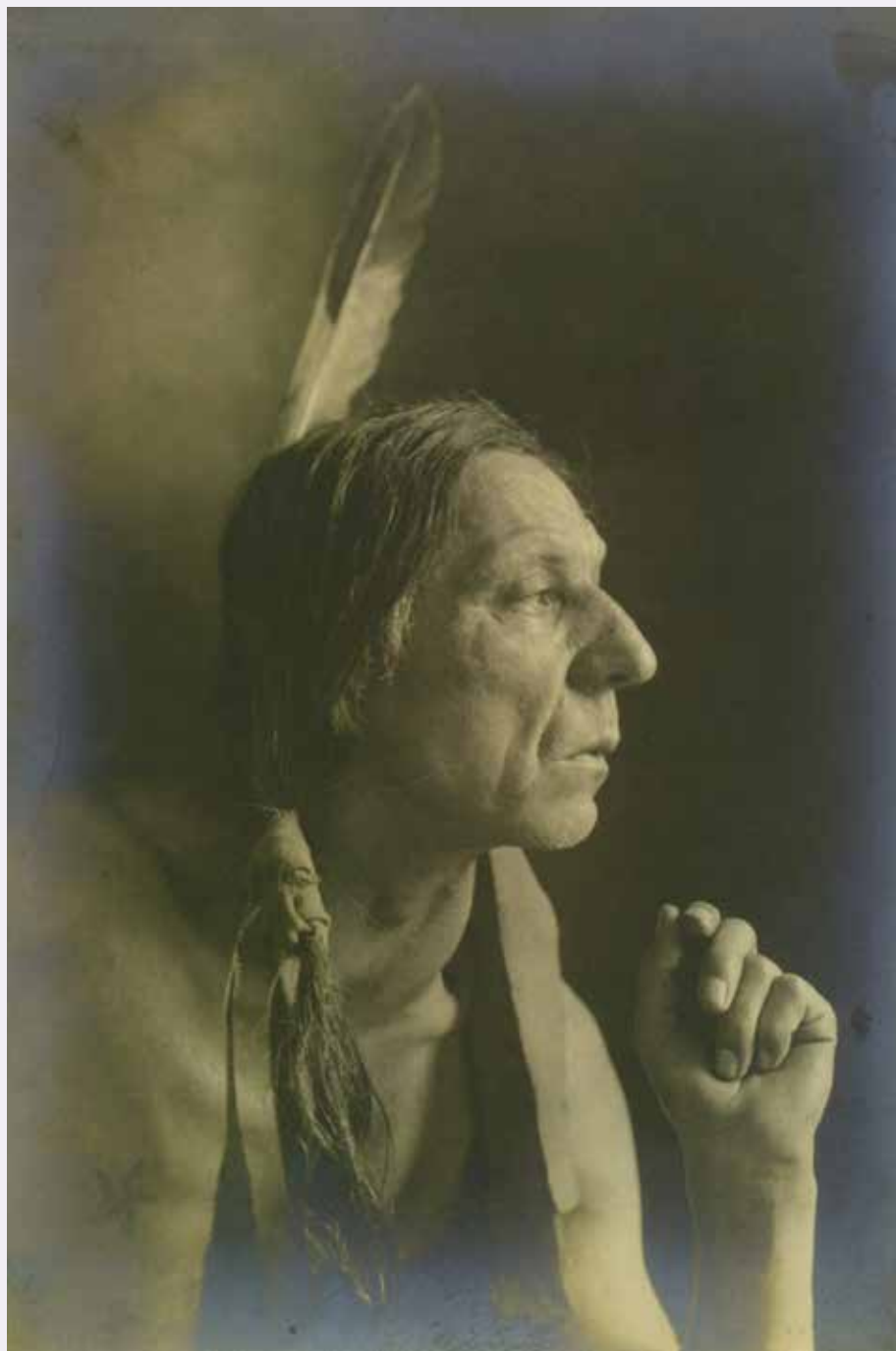
10146 1910 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1910 Indian half eagle may be more plentiful than its branch mint counterparts overall, but it is unknown finer than the Gem grade level at PCGS. We have seen only a few PCGS-graded Gems in recent years, none of which were Plus designated. The Simpson coin is one of just four Plus-graded Gems at PCGS, setting it apart from most of its peers. The surfaces are beautifully struck with strong definition throughout the recessed devices. Unlike most examples of this issue, the elevated fields lack obvious abrasions, yielding instead luminous, frosty mint luster. Shades of orange-gold, peach, and light rose adorn each side, and the eye appeal is simply outstanding. Population: 28 in 65 (4 in 65+), 0 finer. CAC: 8 in 65, 0 finer (8/20).

Ex: *Dallas Signature* (Heritage, 10/2006), lot 2880.
NGC ID# 28DK, PCGS# 8517



**1913 Indian Head Five, MS65
Exemplary Surfaces
Only One Coin Finer at PCGS**

10147 1913 MS65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1913 Indian half eagle is scarce in Gem condition and a major rarity any finer. We believe that the certified population in MS65 may include a number of duplications, since such coins appear at auction far less frequently than one would expect for the number of pieces reported. PCGS and NGC combined list 99 grading events in MS65 with six pieces finer, but over the last few decades we have handled a Gem example on only 33 prior occasions and we have seen only a single MS66 piece finer. The Simpson Gem is sharp and beautifully preserved. Rich orange-gold luster compounds the eye appeal of the untouched, shimmering fields. The 1913 is seldom seen this eye-appealing. Only one coin is finer at PCGS. Population: 59 in 65 (1 in 65+), 1 finer (8/20).
NGC ID# 28DT, PCGS# 8525





1913-S Indian Half Eagle, Historic MS66

Ex: Price, O'Neal

Top of the Condition Census

10148 1913-S MS66 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Despite a mintage of 408,000 pieces, the 1913-S Indian half eagle has long stood as one of the great condition rarities of the series. This issue circulated domestically, and most of the surviving population resides in XF or AU condition. Mint State pieces are mainly seen in MS60 to MS62. Select and Choice examples make only occasional appearances at auction, and in MS65 or better this date is a major rarity, as Fuljenz and other specialists note. In fact, only five coins are reported in Gem or better condition by PCGS and NGC combined. PCGS reports a single MS65 and the present MS66, and NGC lists one MS65 and two MS66s (5/20). Of these, only the two MS65s and the PCGS MS66 have ever made public auction appearances, and only the two PCGS coins have appeared within the last decade. Garrett and Guth's assessment of the this issue as "the sixth most difficult coin of the series to locate in higher grades" may not fully represent the rarity of the 1913-S at the Condition Census level.

We are privileged to be able to offer the MS66 PCGS coin here. When David Akers offered this coin in the 1998 Dr. Thaine B. Price Collection sale, he called it "the second finest example of this issue that I have seen, surpassed only by the incredible Dr. Steven Duckor specimen I sold with his Indian Head Half Eagle collection in Auction '90." The Duckor coin was raw when it appeared in Auction '90, but it has since been certified MS65 PCGS. Thus, according to strict modern grading standards, this piece is finer than the Duckor coin. It is challenged in its claim to "finest known" only by the two MS66 listings at NGC. However, neither NGC MS66 has ever been offered at auction, which makes one wonder whether or not one or both of those listings are merely duplications. When David Akers revised his *Handbook*, he recorded the 1999 auction appearance of this coin as the only MS66 coin in his record of Significant Examples. A roster of the finest specimens includes just two coins, the Duckor piece and the Price specimen. The Duckor coin is currently housed in the D.L. Hansen Registry Set, while the Price coin is offered here. Moreover, Akers wrote in 1998 that within the surviving 1913-S population only "three or four" coins had a legitimate claim to Gem status. If the three Gem or better coins that have been recorded at auction are in fact the whole of the Condition Census, then the present coin is the clear finest.

In the Price catalog, Akers wrote:

"This remarkable specimen was acquired from an old-time collection that was assembled in the 1930's and 1940's and, until purchased by Dr. Price, it had been off the market for more than 40 years. As such, it has not even been seen by the current generation of numismatists and dealers."

The 1913-S half eagle is typically seen poorly struck, but the Price coin sets itself apart with remarkably strong detail throughout. A loupe reveals only a few trivial surface marks and hairlines, all consistent with the grade, and the fields yield lovely orange and yellow-gold luster. The mintmark is a trifle weak, but it is still completely visible and actually looks like an S, rather than the obscure "blob" of metal seen on most specimens.

In the 1999 auction appearance of this piece, the cataloger described it with a single word: Incredible. In the Price catalog, Akers wrote, "This is an extraordinary coin that will be of tremendous interest to the specialists in this exceedingly difficult series." That statement rang true in 2013 — the last time this piece appeared at auction — when it realized more than \$258,000, breaking its own record as the most valuable 1913-S half eagle ever auctioned. As a highlight of the Simpson collection of Indian half eagles, it has the potential to break its own record yet again in this offering.

Ex: An old-time collection; Dr. Thaine B. Price Collection (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 32; Bowers and Merena (1/1999), lot 1447; Jim O'Neal Collection of \$5 Indians / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 5149; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 5888.
NGC ID# 25ZP, PCGS# 8526



1914 Five Dollar Indian, MS66 The Sole Finest at PCGS

10149 1914 MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1914 Indian half eagle is scarcer than earlier Philadelphia issues in the series, and the collecting challenge begins to become noticeable in grades above MS63. In MS65, this date is properly scarce, and that grade is the finest that most collectors deem this issue accessible. Just two higher-grade pieces are reported, one at PCGS and one at NGC, both designated MS66. Between those two, only the PCGS coin — offered here — has ever appeared at auction. This piece highlighted our 2011 FUN Signature sale as part of the Jim O'Neal Collection and realized a record-setting \$126,500. It has not appeared at auction since, and one can only guess the sort of collector demand that it will encounter when it crosses the auction block at the ANA.

The 1914 half eagle claims a mintage of only 247,000 pieces, partially explaining its scarcity in high grade. A significant number of lightly circulated coins are known in XF and AU grades, but gold did not widely circulate in the U.S. by 1914. Quantities of this date remained in the banking system until years later, acquiring numerous surface abrasions. As a result, this issue has a reputation for being elusive in Gem condition today, with such a coin appearing in our auctions on only 14 occasions since 1993.

The present coin is spectacular in both its preservation and eye appeal, displaying the razor-sharp strike typical of this issue. The lower headdress feathers exhibit pinpoint definition, and the eagle's trailing leg is boldly detailed. The surfaces are less granular than often seen on half eagles of this date, and the mint luster is vibrant and frosty. Perhaps the most outstanding of this coin's many virtues is its vivid color. The rich orange-gold surfaces are highlighted by exquisite rose and lime-green accents. The combination of high technical grade and tremendous eye appeal represented by this coin has never been equaled by any other example seen at auction. Population: 1 in 66, 0 finer (8/20).

Ex: *The Jim O'Neal Collection of \$5 Indians / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 5150.*

NGC ID# 28DU, PCGS# 8527



**1915 Five Dollar Indian, MS65
None Numerically Finer Certified**

10150 1915 MS65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Compared to some other dates in the Indian half eagle series, the 1915 is moderately collectible in MS65. But coins in this grade are disproportionately sought-after by collectors due to the fact that no higher-grade pieces are known (5/20). The Simpson Gem is beautifully struck and incredibly well preserved. Rich rose-gold and light orange hues adorn the frosty surfaces, and the often troublesome reverse fields are incredibly devoid of contact marks. Population: 68 in 65 (7 in 65+), 0 finer (8/20).

NGC ID# 28DX, PCGS# 8530



*Reverse of the Theodore Roosevelt
Special Inaugural Medal (1905)*



1916-S Indian Head Five, MS66+ Tied With One Other as Finest Known

10151 1916-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. With the buildup to the Great War and the beginning of hostilities, international trade stilled, and the United States, despite its professed neutrality at the start, experienced its own consequences. As demand for American gold coinage dwindled, so did total mintages for various denominations. For half eagles, production across all mints stayed nearly steady from 1914 to 1915, but only San Francisco struck five dollar gold pieces in 1916, and its mintage of 240,000 pieces was less than a third of the previous year's total. This was the last coinage of the half eagle denomination until 1929 and the final San Francisco production of this series entirely.

Despite its limited mintage, the 1916-S is available today in lower Mint State grades, albeit for a price. Even in MS64, examples are occasionally seen. However, Gems are decidedly rare, and in finer condition the 1916-S is among the greatest condition rarities in the series. The Condition Census is comprised of six Premium Gems on the certified population reports, including four coins at PCGS (two of which are Plus graded) and two at NGC (5/20). Of these, as many as three may be duplications. To our knowledge, only three different Premium Gems have ever been offered at public auction. An MS66 PCGS coin traded hands in Stack's Bowers' November 2016 Baltimore sale. The storied Jim O'Neal specimen — the other Plus-graded piece at PCGS — appeared at auction on four occasions between 2007 and 2011, but has not been seen publicly since. Finally, the present coin has made two prior auction appearances, but has not been seen publicly since our 2012 FUN Signature, where it realized a near-record price of \$92,000. This piece and the O'Neal coin are the only Premium Gem 1916-S half eagles to achieve CAC endorsement, both having held that distinction for nearly a decade.

The coloration of this piece is its most striking feature, with warm orange-gold surfaces that shift to sun-yellow and rose at parts of the margins. The devices are sharply struck, and the only softness is present on the mintmark. Though a handful of tiny flaws are evident, the overall preservation of this piece is magnificent, and the eye appeal is simply marvelous. Population: 4 in 66 (2 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 66, 0 finer (8/20).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 3230; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 4942.
NGC ID# 28DY, PCGS# 8532



1929 Indian Five Dollar, MS65
Incredibly Rare This Fine
Ex: Childs

10152 1929 MS65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Childs-Simpson. The 1929 Indian half eagle is the only issue in the series struck after 1916. Gold circulated little domestically, and although 662,000 five dollar pieces were struck at Philadelphia in 1929, they were not immediately released into circulation. The economic downfall and widespread unemployment that followed the stock market crash in September 1929 further reduced the commercial need for the newly minted coins. As a result, by 1933, when President Roosevelt issued the Gold Recall executive order, most of the 1929 half eagle mintage remained in either Mint vaults or federal reserve control and was quickly gathered and destroyed. Only a few hundred examples survive today, mostly in Mint State, in grades of MS64 and lower.

Registry collectors face a particular challenge with this issue. While MS64 coins can be acquired with some patience, Gem examples of this issue are incredibly rare. PCGS and NGC combined report just 18 submissions of a Gem-quality specimen with none finer. Moreover, the few Gems that are known are tightly held off the market. During the past decade, only two MS65 pieces have appeared at public auction.

This coin has not been seen publicly since its appearance in our 2005 ANA Signature, some 15 years ago. This is only its third documented auction appearance in nearly a century of its existence. The Childs pedigree is especially intriguing. Walter H. Childs formed the bulk of the family's collection from the 1870s until his death in 1906. His son C.F. Childs added to the collection in later years, acquiring many later-date rarities. We are not aware of specific records for C.F. Childs' acquisition of this 1929 half eagle, although surviving correspondence between Childs and prominent numismatists of the period suggest that he acquired this piece sometime in the mid-1940s.

This Gem has long stood as one of the finest 1929 half eagles known. Frosty, luminous yellow-gold and peach-orange luster adorns minimally marked surfaces and sharp design elements. Eye appeal is outstanding, and only a tiny mark in the reverse field near the N in UNITED serves as a reliable pedigree marker. The 1929 half eagle is the biggest prize of the Indian Head series, and in Gem condition it represents one of the most challenging acquisitions in the 20th century gold series. It may be years before a comparable example appears at auction. Population: 12 in 65, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 65, 0 finer (8/20).

Ex: *Walter H. Childs Collection (Bowers and Merena, 8/1999), lot 772; ANA Signature (Heritage, 7/2005), lot 10369. NGC ID# 28E2, PCGS# 8533*

PROOF INDIAN HALF EAGLES



1909 Indian Half Eagle, PR67★ Distinctive 'Brilliant Matte Proof' Issue Remarkable Preservation Conditionally Rare

10153 1909 PR67★ NGC. CAC. JD-1, R.5. Ex: Simpson. The Mint struck 230 proof half eagles in 1909, but only 78 pieces were sold to collectors. The remainder of the mintage was melted. The proofs of this year have a distinctly different appearance than the sandblast finish of the 1908 coins. After the critical reception of the matte finish the year before, the Mint abandoned the sandblast process for proof gold in 1909, producing the coins instead with a rich satin surface. In *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV: Gold*, John Dannreuther writes:

"They have a sheen that is similar to the orange peel surfaces seen on many of the brilliant Proofs. Breen noted that Wayte Raymond called the 1909 and 1910 issues 'brilliant matte proofs.' This is an accurate description of these surfaces."

The sandblast and satin finishes create two distinctly different appearances for proof Indian half eagles. While sandblast matte proofs vary slightly in appearance as a result of the coin-by-coin finishing process, satin matte proofs vary in appearance by showing varying degrees of reflectivity in the satin fields. Dannreuther goes so far as to call some 1909 satin proofs "semi-prooflike," which NGC has on a few occasions recognized with a Star designation. In fact, of the five proof Indian half eagles across all dates that NGC has awarded Star designations, three of them are 1909s. The Simpson coin is one of those three NGC Star pieces.

Intricately defined details adorn the beautifully preserved honey-gold surfaces, which are at the same time both finely textured and distinctly satiny with a suggestion of reflectivity in the fields. This is a conditionally rare 1909 proof nearly in a class by itself among its peers. NGC lists only three submissions numerically finer. Census: 11 in 67 (3 in 67★), 3 finer. CAC: 2 in 67, 0 finer (9/20).

NGC ID# 25ZS, PCGS# 8540



**1911 Indian Head Five, PR68
Top Condition Census Rarity
Finest at Auction in More Than 10 Years**

10154 1911 PR68 NGC. Ex: Simpson. In *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV: Gold*, John Dannreuther notes that, in 1910, a vote was taken at the ANA convention to determine which matte proof gold finish collectors preferred — sandblast (as used in 1908) or satin (employed in 1909 and 1910). Despite the originally critical reception of the 1908 sandblast proof finish, the vote revealed that collectors largely preferred it to the satin finish, which some researchers have noted was visually similar to many regular business strike coins. A letter was sent to the Mint, relaying the results of the poll, and in 1911, the sandblast finish was resurrected for proof gold issues.

The 1911 proof half eagle was produced to the extent of 139 pieces, delivered by the coiner in March (38 coins), May (78 coins), and December (23 coins). PCGS estimates that only 60 to 80 pieces survive in all grades, although Dannreuther is a bit more optimistic, estimating a survivorship of 80 to 100 pieces. In any case, most examples grade in the PR64 to PR66 range, and the date is decidedly rare in PR67.

The Simpson coin is a Condition Census example, being one of just four pieces graded PR68 at NGC with none finer. PCGS lists only one coin in this grade, also with none finer (6/20). We have not previously handled a piece in this grade, and to our knowledge no such coin has appeared in any auction house's sales in more than a decade. Rich bronze-gold surfaces glisten with finely textured luster, yielding sharp design elements and virtually flawless preservation. This magnificent 1911 proof five will be an upgrade opportunity for just about every Registry Set. Census: 4 in 68, 0 finer (9/20).

NGC ID# 28E5, PCGS# 8542



1912 Half Eagle, PR66 Elusive This Well Preserved

10155 1912 PR66 NGC. JD-1, R.4. Ex: Simpson. Proof half eagle coinage remained fairly constant between 1911 and 1912 (139 vs 144 pieces, respectively). The entire 1912 production was delivered in March of that year. Today, only 80 to 100 pieces are believed to survive in all grades, which makes this date one of the more plentiful proof Indian Head fives in the series. Nonetheless, it is inherently scarce in light of the collector demand. NGC has certified only 38 examples, mainly in PR66 and PR67, possibly including resubmissions. An example of this issue appears at auction on average about once a year, and the quality varies between specimens. The Simpson coin is incredibly eye-appealing for the grade, with rich olive-gold patina and luminous matte surfaces. The preservation is outstanding, with not even a single notable abrasions evident. Census: 13 in 66, 20 finer (9/20).

NGC ID# 28E6, PCGS# 8543

LIBERTY EAGLES

**1899-O Liberty Eagle, Stunning MS68+
Purchased Directly
From the New Orleans Mint
The Single Finest O-Mint Gold Coin Known
Ex: Clapp, Eliasberg**

10156 1899-O MS68+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Eliasberg-Simpson. The 1899-O Liberty eagle is a coveted rarity in any grade finer than MS62. In *Gold Coins of the New Orleans Mint*, third edition, Doug Winter writes:

“The 1899-O remains the scarcest New Orleans eagle minted after 1883. This date has become popular in recent years, and high-grade examples (in this case MS63 and finer) have sold for hefty sums at auction and via private treaty.”

For most collectors, the finest accessible examples of this issue grade MS64 (five coins at PCGS and one at NGC), although a lone MS65 NGC coin appeared once in a 2009 Bowers and Merena auction. But none of these pieces are truly the finest 1899-O eagles known. That distinguished rank falls to just one coin, certified MS68+ PCGS — the coin offered here.

J.M. Clapp purchased this coin directly from the New Orleans Mint in 1899, and it remained in the Clapp estate until 1942, when Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. acquired the entire Clapp family collection. It then remained flawlessly preserved in the Eliasberg Collection, unknown to the numismatic world at large, until October 1982, when Bowers and Ruddy auctioned the Eliasberg gold pieces. It was given a grade of MS67 by the cataloger, an incredibly high rating for the pre-certification era. The coin appeared once more, still uncertified, in a 1988 Stack's sale, heralded as the finest 1899-O eagle known, and has not been offered publicly since.

This piece is not only the finest 1899-O Liberty ten known, it is, in the worlds of specialist Doug Winter, “the single finest New Orleans gold coin I have ever seen.” Essentially flawless original mint luster cascades unhindered across orange-gold, rose, and lilac surfaces, glistening over razor-sharp devices and seamlessly rolling through the fields in a captivating cartwheel effect. New Orleans gold pieces are virtually unheard of in any grade even close to this, let alone at this level. Gold circulated in the South, and of the contemporary collectors who did pursue gold coinage, few were keenly interested in the branch mint issues. One of these rare individuals was J.M. Clapp, and his acquisition of this piece directly from the Mint, followed by nearly a century of careful storage where it remained essentially untouched and out of the public eye, is all that has allowed this coin to survive in the condition it has. For New Orleans gold collectors, there is no more important opportunity than that which this piece presents, appearing here at auction for the first time in more than three decades. Population: 1 in 68 (1 in 68+), 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 68, 0 finer (8/20).

Purchased directly from the New Orleans Mint by J.M. Clapp (1899); John H. Clapp; Clapp Estate to Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. (1942); Eliasberg Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 819; Les Fox via David Akers private treaty; Public Auction Sale (Stack's, 10/1988), lot 139. NGC ID# 267K, PCGS# 8743



HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLES



1907 Flat Rim High Relief Twenty, MS64

10157 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim, MS64 PCGS. CAC. In the late 1870s and early 1880s, Augustus Saint-Gaudens engraved several noteworthy plaques and medallions in extremely low relief. While these pieces lack the sculptural quality seen on the High Relief twenty dollar from 1907, both are innovative for their bold effects of light and shadow, and as Barbara Baxter writes, "for the synthesis of image, background, and text into one seamless composition." It is this synthesis that draws one in when viewing a High Relief twenty. The seamless transition from the central figure of Liberty to the imagined but not seen background behind the mountain top, which is the source of the rays of sunlight, gives the viewer a perception of depth not seen on any other U.S. coin. The overall effect is enhanced even more by bringing the figure of Liberty forward by striking the coin in high relief. This is a high-end example of an MS64 High Relief, one that additionally is a Flat Rim variant with no apparent trace of the wire rim or "fin" that Mint personnel found problematic (that the Flat Rim fixed). The bright, satiny surfaces show a slight trace of reddish patina, but there are noticeable marks on either side of this splendid near-Gem.

NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9136



1907 High Relief Double Eagle, MS65 Scarce Flat Rim Variant

10158 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim, MS65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Art critic Royal Cortissoz wrote in 1907 of the development of Augustus Saint-Gaudens from his academic training in Paris and Rome:

" ... no student ever emerged from the discipline of the French seventies with a greater freedom from academic coldness, with a keener zest for the realities of life and art, none ever kept this fervor more superbly down to the end."

This is certainly an overstatement by Cortissoz. The École des Beaux Arts did indeed produce other sculptural luminaries during that time period. Paul DuBois and Fredrick MacMonnais come immediately to mind. But his point is taken when he states that none had a "keener zest for the realities of life and art." He is also correct when he states that Saint-Gaudens " ... kept his fervor more superbly down to the end." This statement is abundantly evident when one examines High Relief double eagle with its intricate detailing, perfect proportions of the figures on each side, and the sculptural quality of the coin overall. This particular Gem High Relief twenty exhibits all these characteristics in an almost perfect degree of preservation. The strike details are strong throughout, and the satin luster glows over each side. The rims around each side show almost no trace of the "fin" or wire rim that was created by extruded metal between the die faces and collar, as seen on 80% or so of known High Relief twenties. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9136



MCMVII High Relief Double Eagle, MS66 Majestic Flat Rim Example

10159 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim, MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. When the High Relief double eagles were released to the public in late-1907, it took collectors by surprise. But it was a surprise that was years in the making. President Roosevelt began thinking about the redesign of the nation's coinage in December 1904, when he wrote a note to Treasury Secretary Leslie Mortier Shaw:

"I think our coinage is artistically of atrocious hideousness. Would it be possible, without asking permission of Congress, to employ a man like Saint-Gaudens to give us a coinage that would have some beauty?"

Shaw replied that he did not see any problem with Saint-Gaudens' involvement in preparing new coinage designs. With this groundwork laid, it was up to the president to persuade the sculptor of his coinage ideas over dinner at the White House on January 12, 1905. After discussing Saint-Gaudens' Special Inaugural Medal, Roosevelt turned the conversation to the redesign of the nation's coinage. Saint-Gaudens accepted the challenge and initially intended to redesign the cent as well as the ten and twenty dollar gold pieces. The cent was later dropped from Saint-Gaudens' workload, but multiple engravings and experimental strikes continued on the two gold coins until the sculptor's death in early August, 1907. Roosevelt then became the driving force that finally placed the High Relief double eagles into production. They have remained a collector favorite ever since and are sought out by collectors in all grades.

Once Roosevelt pushed the Mint to produce and release the new High Relief twenties, the story was still not complete. The concavity of the die faces and the three-part segmented collar caused a thin layer of metal to be squeezed between the two and surround most of the periphery on each side. This was not a new phenomenon; in fact, Mint personnel even had a name for it, "finning." It was, however, seen as a strike deficiency and it wasn't until early December that the final, finished, correct version of the High Relief was produced. The so-called "Flat Rim" coins, such as this one, probably only account for 20% of the High Reliefs produced, and are quite scarce compared to their "Wire Rim" counterparts. This is a majestic example. The surfaces approach flawlessness. The satiny mint luster shows just the slightest tinge of reddish patina, as usually seen on both Flat Rim and Wire Rim examples. Exceptionally well preserved. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9136



1907 High Relief Twenty Dollar, MS67 Much Scarcer Flat Rim Variant

10160 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim, MS67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Augustus Saint-Gaudens had an uneasy alliance with Neoclassicism. He never fully embraced or rejected it, and occasional elements were incorporated in several of his works. The highly opinionated art critic Royal Cortissoz wrote in 1907 of the Neoclassicists and their influence on American sculpture:

"Surveying the earlier history of our own school, one is appalled by the damage suffered through this sheep-like adoption of a classic ideal, passionately worshipped but only half understood. It fell like a blight upon those well-meaning workmen, and though many of them lingered long upon the scene, their art, years ago, was dead as nail in door. Greenough, Hiram Powers, Thomas Crawford, William Henry Rinehart, and the rest - as I recall the names I recall the lines:

'As dust that drives, as straws that blow,
Into the night go one and all.'

"It is just because these men, members of a group once powerful and famous, have since been so thoroughly discredited as artists, that it is interesting to revert to them in approaching the work of Saint-Gaudens."

Saint-Gaudens was different. Rather than adhere to any particular school of thought, he sought to reproduce the subject of his sculpture as it actually was, bringing forth the so-called school of Realism. And yet, realism to Saint-Gaudens could have elements of both real and ideal, as we see in the figure of Liberty on the High Relief double eagle. While not a reproduction of any one model, but rather an amalgam of three models, the figure itself was never intended to represent a single person, but it was to represent an idea. Liberty striding into the dawn of the 20th century was the conceptual foundation of the nearly three-dimensional figure seen on the coin. The surfaces glow with bright, satiny mint luster and are nearly flawless. Each side is green-gold with no trace of the often-seen reddish tinge. The strike details are, of course, completely brought up in all areas. Identifiable by a small spot of grease that was struck into the coin at the time of production, located just to the left of the eagle's beak. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9136

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD



1915-S Panama-Pacific Fifty Dollar, MS65 Scarcer Round Format 483 Pieces Distributed Just Three Coins Finer at PCGS

10161 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Round MS65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The city of San Francisco was not even 70 years removed from the first discovery of gold at John Sutter's mill at New Helvetia when it hosted the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915. However, in that short time the city experienced explosive population growth and became the center of American life out West. According to the eleventh edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, "The population of San Francisco increased in successive decades after 1850 by 67.6, 16.3, 56.5, 27.8, 14.6, and 21.6%." The number of people living in San Francisco grew from 34,000 people in 1850 to nearly 417,000 in 1910.

On April 18th, 1906, the most cosmopolitan city west of the Missouri River experienced a series of damaging earthquakes shocks, setting off a fire that ultimately destroyed 28,000 buildings valued at \$105 million (more than \$2.7 billion in 2020 dollars). About 500 people lost their lives and total property damaged was estimated in the \$350 million to \$500 million range. Much of the city's unique architectural history was lost, but in the years that followed the city was rebuilt.

It was that speedy recovery that was on display at the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition. In fact, San Francisco was chosen as the site for the exposition in 1911 in part because of the fortitude and ability its citizen demonstrated in overcoming the 1906 catastrophe. In the words of architectural historian Laura Ackely: "The overwhelming message of the PPIE, mounted a veritable instant after the tragedy of the 1906 earthquake and fire, is one of an optimistic, audacious San Francisco, not unlike the city of today. . . . San Francisco's Jewel City was the realization of the common dream of many individuals, a goal achieved."

These massive fifty dollar gold commemorative coins, icons of that fair, epitomize the grandeur and optimism of the PPIE. Their magnificence and status among the most sought-after gold coins ever produced in this country mirror the massive undertaking involved in rebuilding one of America's largest cities and the effort required to put on an event as significant as the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

This Round Gem ranks among the finest examples offered with any sort of regularity. Locating a finer coin will pose a major challenging. Luminous, beautifully preserved straw-gold surfaces exhibit shimmering mint luster over gorgeously textured fields and pinpoint devices. A captivating example worthy of a fine collection. Population: 37 in 65 (8 in 65+), 3 finer (8/20).

NGC ID# BYLU, PCGS# 7451



1915-S Panama-Pacific Fifty Dollar, MS63 Famous Octagonal Design Only 645 Coins Sold

10162 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Octagonal MS63 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Weighing two and a half ounces of .900 gold and measuring 46 millimeters in diameter, the 1915-S Panama-Pacific fifty dollar gold piece is certainly one of, if not the most impressive and imposing coins ever issued in this country, for circulation or for commemorative purposes.

The coins, in octagonal and round formats, were designed by California artist and sculptor Robert Aitken for the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition, held over a two-mile stretch along the San Francisco waterfront. The event itself celebrated San Francisco's remarkable rise from the ashes of a 1906 earthquake and fire, as well as the completion of the monumental Panama Canal, one of the seven wonders of the modern world. There was nothing "small" about the fair, and that grandeur is wonderfully reflected in the nature of this eight-sided glittering gold piece.

Although 1,500 coins of each type were authorized for production, sales lagged largely because of their steep \$100 price tag. Five and 10-coin sets were also available for \$200 and \$400, respectively. Many of the sets went to banks and other institutions, and certain well-heeled visitors would have been able to take home single examples, but these coins were entirely out of reach for the average fairgoer. So they remain today, with examples available only to the most advanced and dedicated collectors of American coinage, adding to their legendary status.

This satiny, Select Uncirculated Octagonal Pan-Pac fifty features the rich yellow-gold color and finely textured fields that characterize the issue. Tiny abrasions are well-hidden within Aitken's masterful, symbol-laden design.

NGC ID# BYLX, PCGS# 7452



TERRITORIAL GOLD



**1851 Augustus Humbert Fifty Dollar, MS63
Lettered Edge, 880 Thous., K-2
Iconic Western Gold Relic**

10163 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Lettered Edge, 880 Thous. MS63 PCGS. K-2, R.5. Ex: Simpson. The octagonal ingots or “slugs” first produced in 1851 by the firm of Moffat & Co., operating as the United State Assay Office of Gold in San Francisco, rank among the most iconic coins ever issued in this country. They were so emblematic of the California Gold Rush, even 100 years ago, that they served as inspiration for the equally famous 1915-S Panama-Pacific fifty dollar commemorative gold pieces. Today, they remain celebrated and sought-after souvenirs.

These Western slugs were originally devised as a means of providing the local economy with a coinage that could be used to pay taxes and duties at the local Custom House. Although the shortage of circulating gold and silver coins during the early years of the California Gold Rush was partially remedied by the establishment of numerous private coiners and assayers, only federal monies could be used to pay taxes and duties. These massive fifties, which were struck by authority of the United States government, were among the few coins in the channels of commerce that could serve that purpose.

However, the U.S. Assay Office fifties proved problematic. They were far too large a denomination to have a meaningful use in everyday transactions. According to Dave Bowers, writing in *America's Greatest Treasure Ship: The S.S. Central America* (2019):

“In January 1852 over 50 San Francisco merchants petitioned the city’s only coiner, Moffat & Co., the ‘pet’ of the Treasury Department, to issue \$300,000 worth of coins of smaller denominations, \$5 to \$20, ‘to relieve the business community of its present embarrassment.’ Later in the year \$10 and \$20 coins were minted with the U.S. Assay Office of Gold imprint. There were problems, and on September 4, 1852, the Treasury Department revoked permission for the Custom House to receive Moffat and related pieces”

Octagonal fifties were struck in 1851 and 1852 only. Several varieties exist, including those in 880 and 887 pure gold, with lettered and reeded edges, and with and without 50 at the central reverse, among other differences. This K-2 variety features a lettered edge inscribed AUGUSTUS HUMBERT UNITED STATES ASSAYER OF GOLD, CALIFORNIA 1851. No 50 is present within the central reverse engine turning. The banner above the eagle reads 880 THOUS.

The vast majority of survivors of these and similar Humbert fifties are found in grades ranging from VF to high AU. Mint State examples are significantly rarer, unsurprisingly so. These coins were desperately need for circulation, even if they were somewhat ill-suited to the task because of their inconvenient size. This Select Uncirculated 1851 880 Thous., Lettered Edge fifty without 50 on the reverse ranks among the finest of its kind with just a couple of higher submissions in MS64 at NGC. Bright, partially lustrous, yellow-gold surfaces feature semireflective fields and razor-sharp design detail. Abrasions and rim bumps are all relatively minor. Listed on page 402 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Population: 4 in 63 (2 in 63+), 0 finer (8/20).
NGC ID# ANH3, PCGS# 10196



1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, AU58 K-6, Reeded Edge, 887 Thous.

10164 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Reeded Edge, 887 Thous. AU58 PCGS. K-6, R.4. Ex: Simpson. Newly appointed U.S. Assayer of Gold Augustus Humbert arrived in San Francisco at the end of January 1851, bringing dies for the first \$50 octagonal gold ingots. The actual mintage of Assay Office gold was subcontracted to Moffat & Company, which produced several varieties of the iconic gold slugs during the year. Soon, the large, cumbersome pieces were the sole circulating coinage of the California Gold Rush region, forcing most privately minted gold coinage to be withdrawn. No smaller denomination gold pieces were issued by the United States Assay Office of Gold until 1852. The Kagin-6 fifty dollar features .887 fineness, with a reeded edge and restyled eagle, and a large gap between an outer ribbon and the engine-turned reverse design.

Despite its unwieldy size and weight, this sharp About Uncirculated Humbert fifty has no significant rim bumps or corner knocks as usually seen on pieces with even brief circulation. The strike weakens slightly at the lower obverse, although most of the eagle's feathers are sharp. Its talon and the arrow fletchings are a bit soft, as is the upper shield border. As expected, the yellow-gold fields show a few minor marks and digs, yet actual wear is light. There are no distracting abrasions. This Choice example displays excellent overall eye appeal, and is sure to please the most particular Territorial Gold enthusiast. Population: 5 in 58, 8 finer (9/20).

NGC ID# 6J5M, PCGS# 10214



1853 Assay Office Twenty, MS64+ K-18, 900 Thous.

10165 1853 Assay Office, 900 Thous. MS64+ PCGS. CAC. K-18, R.2. Ex: Simpson. Coining operations at the United States Assay Office of Gold continued under the leadership of Curtis, Perry and Ward throughout 1852 and into 1853, although by midyear 1853 it was clear that a transition to the official San Francisco Branch Mint was imminent. Samuel Ward died in April 1853; later, surviving partners Curtis & Perry discontinued operations under their contract with the United States Treasury in July 1853 under curious circumstances.

Meanwhile, the Assay Office continued coining operations, albeit without the ability to provide the proper admixture of copper conforming to federal standards. The need for circulating gold coinage remained critical throughout 1853, and 900 thous. fineness was prescribed by law. Eventually, the Assay Office twenty dollar gold pieces were accepted for custom duties regardless of the copper content — as long as they were 900 thous. fine. More than 2.5 million pieces were struck dated 1853. This borderline Gem example is one of about a dozen such pieces that survive graded MS64+ or finer, with glittering, orange-gold surfaces and a razor-sharp strike throughout both sides. Only a few tiny marks exist, including a minor abrasion between the eagle's neck and left (facing) wing. Brilliant and frosted mint luster provides great eye appeal. Population: 23 in 64 (2 in 64+), 6 finer. CAC: 7 in 64, 0 finer (8/20).

NGC ID# ANHD, PCGS# 10013



Sutter's Mill



1854 Kellogg & Co. Twenty, MS65 Single-Finest Certified at PCGS Short Arrows, K-1a

10166 1854 Kellogg & Co. MS65 PCGS. CAC. Short Arrows, K-1a, R.4. Ex: Simpson. John Glover Kellogg arrived in San Francisco in October 1849, after a lengthy voyage around Cape Horn from his home in Onondaga County, New York. Trained as a lawyer, Kellogg soon found work as a cashier with the private coinage firm of Moffat & Co. He remained at that firm through all its future incarnations as Curtis, Perry and Ward and the United States Assay Office of Gold, until it was disbanded on December 14, 1853, in anticipation of the opening of the San Francisco Mint. After the Assay Office closed, Kellogg and assayer G.F. Richter established their own firm, doing business as Kellogg & Co. The new firm was endorsed by their old employers, Curtis, Perry, and Augustus Humbert, former U.S. Assayer, in an advertisement in the San Francisco Herald "bearing testimony to their industry, integrity, and skill, and commending them [Kellogg and Richter] to the confidence and patronage of the public."

At that time, there was an acute shortage of coinage in the regional economy, because all the earlier private mints had closed down and the new federal facility did not open its doors until April 3, 1854. In January 1854 numerous local banks petitioned Kellogg and Richter, pleading with them to produce gold coins until the Mint opened. Accordingly, Kellogg & Co. began coining private-issue twenty dollar gold pieces in February that greatly resembled the federal design. The dies were probably cut by the old Assay Office engraver, Albert Kuner, and the reverse dies were the same as those used on the 1853 "Moffat & Co." twenty dollar coinage. Kellogg probably took the dies with him, after the Assay Office closed. Kellogg claimed that his firm could issue \$20,000 worth of new gold coinage per day.

Even after the San Francisco Mint officially opened, chronic shortages of supplies, like parting acids and copper for alloy, hampered its productivity and led to lengthy shutdowns. In his standard series reference, Don Kagan writes that "as a result the coining business of Kellogg & Richter soon assumed very large proportions with about \$6 million of the \$20 pieces being issued. Under the circumstances, these new coins were almost universally accepted." Kellogg & Richter dissolved their partnership in October 1854, but Kellogg then formed Kellogg & Humbert with the former U.S. Assayer. Coinage of twenty dollar pieces continued in 1855, apparently in larger quantities than in 1854, although many of the 1855s are thought to have sunk on the steamer *Pacific*. It seems Kellogg & Co. stopped issuing gold coinage late in 1855, by which time the San Francisco Mint had resolved most of its problems and was able to provide the region with a dependable supply of coinage. Most of the Kellogg & Co. issues were turned in for recoinage shortly afterward.

Today, the 1854 Kellogg & Co. twenties are scarce, but not rare in the absolute sense. Most examples seen are in the XF-AU grade range, and Mint State examples are decidedly rare. PCGS has graded 14 examples in all Mint State grades, but this coin is the only specimen that grades better than MS62+ (5/20). A single SP69 NGC example is known, that once belonged to United States Assayer Augustus Humbert, and later appeared in the famous Garrett Collection (5/20). Currently, NGC has certified 26 coins in all Mint State grades, including a single MS66 example that we believe may be a prior submission of the Humbert/Garrett SP69 coin. NGC has graded no other examples better than MS63 (5/20).

The Present Coin

Four die varieties are known for the 1854 Kellogg & Co. twenties. This coin represents the K-1a variety, with KELLOGG & CO. centered on the coronet and a lightly punched, curved date, with the 4 leaning left on the obverse. The reverse features short arrows, with a weak center shaft. The first appearance of the present coin we can trace with any certainty is in lot 77 of the Arthur C. Nygren Collection (Henry Chapman, 4/1924). The lot was plated in the Chapman sale and the linear planchet flaw on Liberty's cheek makes it easy to identify the coin. Nygren was a resident of San Francisco during his collecting days and was elected vice president of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society in 1915. His collection included many mintmarked issues from the Western mints, as well as a fabulous collection of territorial gold issues. The silver and minor coins were mostly auctioned by B. Max Mehl in 1914 and the territorials were offered by Chapman 10 years later. Nygren died in 1923 and his collection was consigned to Chapman by his sister. This coin was described as:

"1854 \$20. Head of Liberty l., with KELLOGG & CO. on diadem, date below, around 13 small stars. The letters in KELLOGG & CO are large. R. SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA TWENTY D. Displayed eagle with double scroll, 13 stars and sunburst over eagle; small short arrows. Borders beaded. Edge milled. Uncirculated. Sharp, brilliant impression. Mint lustre. A gem and extremely rare in this preservation. Plate."

The lot realized \$77, to Fort Worth coin dealer B. Max Mehl. We suspect Mehl was acting as an agent for Virgil Brand at the sale, as Brand recorded the purchase in his Journal under number 130851.

We are less certain about the next appearance of this specimen, but feel fairly confident it was the coin described in lot 294 of the Belden Roach Collection (B. Max Mehl, 2/1944):

"1854 Type of regular issue, but diadem on Liberty's head inscribed KELLOGG & CO. Reverse, type of regular issue, but legend SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA TWENTY D. Beautiful uncirculated specimen, perfect in every respect, as perfect as the day it was minted. A beautiful even frosty mint surface. Sharp; not the slightest touch of even cabinet friction. As perfect a specimen of this coin as I have ever seen. Variety with short arrows. Not a rarity, but extremely rare in this remarkable perfect condition. Cost \$85 and is really worth much more."

Unfortunately, the lot was not plated, so we cannot link the Roach coin to the present example with absolute certainty. However, the description fits this coin to a T, and its continued association with Mehl and roughly equivalent price with the Nygren coin constitute convincing circumstantial evidence.

The next appearance of this fabulous Gem was in lot 991 of RARCOA's section of Auction '82. The consignor was not identified, but the introduction to the section on private and territorial gold gave a good account of the scope of his collection:

"The following selection of Pioneer and Territorial Gold represents the Finest quality collection ever assembled. While there have been others that were numerically larger in size, condition-wise the following is totally unsurpassed. It was painstakingly assembled over a period of some 40 years. To our knowledge no other collection has ever contained as many Mint State or FINEST KNOWN specimens. The sale of the collection offers the specialist a once in a lifetime opportunity."

This specimen was a highlight of the remarkable consignment, a mark of distinction for any coin. The cataloger described it as:

"SUPERB GEM BRILLIANT UNCIRCULATED. Truly exceptional in all respects. Full luster and complete original mint bloom with fantastic rich golden color. Absolutely, THE FINEST STRIKE we have ever seen with sharp complete star radials and full hair and feather detail. Immaculate surfaces. Unquestionably THE FINEST KNOWN Uncirculated Kellogg Twenty and worthy of a bid commensurate with its quality. This coin must be seen to be believed."

The coin, which was valued at \$10,000 in the *Guide Book* at the time, realized \$28,000, prompting a mention on the front page of the next issue of the *Coin Dealer Newsletter*.

In more recent times, this coin was offered in two memorable auctions by American Numismatic Rarities (2006) and Heritage (2008), setting an auction prices realized record for the issue of \$310,000 along the way. It was acquired by Bob Simpson and has been a centerpiece of his territorial gold collection ever since.

Physical Description

The coin offered here is a spectacular Gem, richly deserving of the many superlatives earlier catalogers have lavished on it. This coin is the finest-certified example at PCGS by a wide margin and informed numismatists believe it is the finest circulation-strike Kellogg twenty, regardless of date and variety. The NGC Census has listed an MS66-graded example since at least 2005, but no such coin has ever appeared at auction and we believe the citation might represent an earlier submission of the only known Specimen striking from the Humbert/Garrett Collections. This coin exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements, with full star centers and fully rounded beads on the tiara. The impeccably preserved surfaces display rich yellow-gold color, with subtle highlights of green and red. A thin linear lamination on Liberty's cheek and a small planchet flake in the obverse field, near star 5, are the only useful pedigree markers. This coin has been off the market for a dozen years and the advanced specialist will find no suitable substitute for this magnificent Gem once this opportunity has passed. Listed on page 412 of the 2020 *Guide Book*. Population: 1 in 65, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 65, 0 finer (8/20).

Ex: Arthur Nygren Collection (Henry Chapman, 4/1924), lot 77, realized \$77, to B. Max Mehl; Virgil Brand (Brand Journal number 130851); possibly Belden Roach Collection (B. Max Mehl, 2/1944), lot 294, realized \$94.50; Auction '82 (RARCOA, 8/1982), lot 991, realized \$28,000; New York Connoisseur's Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 3/2006), lot 1383 (as MS64 PCGS), realized \$310,000; Madison Collection (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 3447, graded MS64 PCGS, certification number 09501813, realized \$299,000; Simpson Collection. NGC ID# ANHZ, PCGS# 10222

PATTERNS



1796 Quarter Eagle in White Metal Judd-23a, Private Restrike, MS63

10167 1796 Quarter Eagle, Judd-23a, Private Restrike, Pollock-6035, Unique, MS63 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This piece might appear to be a dies trial strike, but it is actually a 1796 quarter eagle struck in white metal from rusted dies. Undoubtedly it was produced either by Joseph Mickley or Montroville Dickeson from dies sold as scrap by the Mint. The Judd reference puts the striking of this piece is its proper perspective:

"There are no known patterns dated 1796, although this was a pivotal year for the introduction of new denominations — the dime, quarter dollar, and quarter eagle. Without doubt, different trial pieces must have been made for the new denominations. No records of any exist today. [This] piece ... is a later restrike that bears the date 1796, but has no connection with true patterns of that year."

Joseph Mickley would seem like the most likely suspect for the production of this piece. Mickley was well known for his purchase of old dies from the Mint and later restriking of various fanciful pieces. In his defense, the die rust on his various concoctions is so extensive that there is no comparable coin struck in the year of issue that it could be confused with. In other words, there was no intent to deceive. Nor was this piece intended to deceive anyone. The illogical combination of extensive die rust on an off-metal strike, presumably made prior to regular coin production, simply does not make sense. As Dr. Judd stated, " ... different trial pieces must have been made for the new denominations." This restrike gives us an idea what such a trial piece might have looked like. The surfaces are softly defined on each side. The white metal itself is surprisingly well preserved with only slight, uniform mellowing to a medium gray color. This is an interesting piece that would fit into many different collections. It could certainly find a home in a pattern collection, or just as easily in a set of early quarter eagles or a set of 1796 coinage. This piece's unique status is hard to argue with and it will certainly bring a commanding price when sold this summer.





1827 Quarter in Copper Judd-48, PR66 Red and Brown

10168 1827 Quarter Dollar, Judd-48, Pollock-49, High R.7, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. This rarity pairs the obverse of 1827/3 with a reverse from 1819, Browning-2. The reverse has a square-base 2 in the denomination, which differs from the original 1827 quarters (which have a curl-base 2). Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

Little is known about the copper and silver strikings of this issue. Among the several theories about these pieces, the most convincing one to us is put forward by Saul Teichman and Andy Lustig on USPatterns.com:

“These were believed to have been struck along with most of their silver counterparts in the 1870s. The first occurrence for a copper example was in Haseltine’s February 1877 sale. This sale also included a copper example of Judd-59 [1836 Gobrecht dollar in copper]. This is probably no accident!”

Undoubtedly, these pieces were struck to provide collectors of the day an example of this rare date. At the time of the Parmelee Sale in 1890 it was stated that “only 3 [were] struck.” However, today five examples are known in copper, one impounded in the Connecticut State Library. All of the copper strikings show evidence on each side of die rust. This is an exceptional example and tied for the finest certified. Deep cherry-red mint luster survives in abundance around the devices on each side with deep blue patina elsewhere.

NGC ID# 295X, PCGS# 11171



1838 Half Dollar in Silver Judd-73 Original, PR66

10169 1838 Half Dollar, Judd-73 Original, Pollock-77, R.5, PR66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse, once attributed to Chief Engraver William Kneass, is more likely the work of assistant Christian Gobrecht. It depicts a large draped bust of Liberty facing left. A level flying eagle faces left, dominating the reverse. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Allegedly, both Originals and Restrikes were coined from this pair of designs, and most if not all examples show extensive reverse die cracks. There were at least four striking periods, 1838, late 1840s, mid-to-late 1850s, and 1860s. This example is from one of the initial striking periods, in an earlier die state than those of the latest period. Additional research into die states will help to pinpoint the striking periods. The reverse has cracks joining F DOLLAR to ICA, and radial cracks from the border between AM of AMERICA, and AR of DOLLAR. There is no evidence of the crack through the A in HALF or the late state crack through the U of UNITED to the eagle’s neck. Probably 50 to 60 pieces are known from the various striking periods. Each side displays rich, variegated toning in shades of rose, blue, yellow, and sea-green. Population: 2 in 66, 1 finer. CAC: 1 in 66, 1 finer (9/20). NGC ID# 296N, PCGS# 11285



1838 Seated Half in Copper
Judd-81 Restrike, PR67 Brown
Ex: Bass

1839 Bust Half Dollar in Silver
Judd-99 Restrike, PR64
Ex: Bass

10170 1838 Seated Liberty Half Dollar, Judd-81 Restrike, Pollock-88, Low R.7, PR67 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is similar to the regular issue Seated Liberty design, with minor differences in the shape of the rock, shield, and arrangement of Liberty's drapery. The reverse is the "defiant eagle" design, with the eagle flying to the left clutching arrows and an olive wreath, the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above, and the denomination HALF DOLLAR below. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

This curiosity is called a restrike, but no originals are known using this reverse die. According to USPatterns.com: "This die was actually finished many years later either in the late 1860s or early 1870s." Eight different copper strikes have been traced. The first auction appearance we are aware of was in Haseltine's February, 1877 sale. This is the same auction that had the first appearance of the Judd-59 (1836 Name Below Base dollar in copper). Even at that early date the rarity of this pattern was recognized. Haseltine described the Judd-81 (lot 559) as "extremely rare." While this piece is labeled Brown, it is primarily toned blue with vibrant underlying brightness from the proof finish. Slight accents of brown are visible on the high points of the design and in the fields. The finest by three points in any color designation at PCGS (6/20).

Ex: Numismatics, Ltd (8/12/1974) to Harry Bass; Harry Bass Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999); Atlanta Signature (Heritage, 8/2001), lot 8303.
 PCGS# 11336

10171 1839 Capped Bust Half Dollar, Judd-99 Restrike, Pollock-109, R.8 PR64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is the regular Capped Bust half dollar die as used from 1836 through 1839. The reverse shows an eagle with its head turned right (facing), with olive branch in the left talon and four arrows in the right. The usual legends encircle the rim. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. The reverse design will be instantly familiar to students of U.S. coinage, as it is similar to that used on the short-lived twenty cent coinage of 1875 through 1878. The arrows and olive sprig are switched, and other minor details vary, but there is no mistaking the many similar elements. The obverse was also used on Judd-72 of 1838. The weight of the Garrett-Bass-Simpson specimen is recorded as 192 grains, which would place it in the category of mid-19th century (or later) restrike. Saul Teichman of USPatterns.com calls these restrikes made for sale in the 1870s, as evidenced by the heavy die rust prominent on both sides. The obverse is gray with minor accents of yellow and rose. The reverse, on the other hand, displays rich blue patina with some cherry-red still remaining in the center.

Ex: Édouard Frossard; Garrett-Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1979), lot 367; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Research Foundation; Bass Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1157; Southern Collection; Simpson Collection.
 NGC ID# 297E, PCGS# 11426



**1846 Quarter Eagle Dies Trial
Struck on a Half Eagle Planchet, Then
Struck Again
Judd-110A, Unique, MS65 Brown**

10172 1846 Quarter Eagle, Judd-110A, Pollock-124, Unique, MS65 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. 38.0 grains. The 1840s is a desolate decade for U.S. Mint patterns. Aside from a few 1849 patterns, such as the famous Longacre-designed double eagle, there are no patterns from the 1840s, with two exceptions. Judd-110 is a unique, undated, and unfinished hub impression for a Seated quarter. Judd-110a is also unique, and important as the only dated pattern between 1840 and 1848. Struck in copper with reeded edge, this piece was initially a dies trial for the 1846 quarter eagle. USPatterns.com gives the best summation of what happened to create this unique piece:

"After being struck as a quarter eagle, the coin appears to have been placed on top of a half eagle planchet and was then struck by half eagle dies. This is known as a piggy-back rider error. The coin was aligned such that the half eagle obverse was struck over the reverse side of the quarter eagle die trial. Although the quarter eagle obverse was flattened by the half eagle planchet underneath, both dates are clearly visible."

The surfaces are glossy brown with just a trace of underlying mint red in evidence.

Ex: ANA Auction (New Netherlands, 8/1952), lot 4478; Stetson University Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1993), lot 2429; Mike Byers.

PCGS# 11480



**1850 Small Cent in Nickel
Judd-124c, PR66**

10173 1850 One Cent, Judd-124c, Pollock-141, R.8, PR66 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Part of an effort to reduce the diameter of the large cent. The obverse displays CENT and 1850 separated by two eight-petal flowers. The reverse exhibits a widely separated ONE CENT encompassed by a laurel wreath. Struck in nickel with a plain edge on an unperforated planchet. Formerly known as Judd-152a, the pattern variety was renumbered in the Eighth Edition to accompany others struck from the same die pair. Characteristic of nickel, the surfaces do not show the same depth of reflectivity as, say, on a silver piece with equal effort put into polishing the dies. Strike weakness is localized to the tops of CEN in CENT. The surfaces are lovely overall with almost complete brightness remaining.
PCGS# 62306



**1851 Annular Cent in Billon
Judd-127 Original, PR65**

10174 1851 One Cent, Judd-127 Original, Pollock-149, Low R.6, PR65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Struck on a perforated annular planchet. The obverse has CENT above and ONE TENTH SILVER below. The reverse shows a wreath of laurel around the second, larger ring with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA outside. Struck in billon with a plain edge. This piece is called an original, but to date no definitive diagnostics have been published about how one distinguishes between originals and restrikes; presumably either die cracks or die rust would be involved, neither of which are present on this piece. The surfaces are muted silver-gray with a few darker streaks and spots mostly concentrated around the margins.
NGC ID# 298K, PCGS# 11545



1851 Unperforated Cent in Nickel
Judd-131A Restrike, PR67

10175 1851 One Cent, Judd-131A Restrike, Pollock-156, High R.7, PR67 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This simple undated pattern features the legends CENT / ONE TENTH SILVER on the obverse, while UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and a small wreath decorate the reverse. Struck in nickel with a reeded edge. These restrikes are similar to standard coin nickel and are unperforated. Fewer than a half dozen pieces are known. This is an interesting series of experimental strikes that were produced in order to size down the then-current large cent. Unperforated examples were only coined in copper-nickel and nickel. The surfaces retain almost all of their original nickel-gray brightness with light striations evident in the fields on each side. The finest example certified (6/20). NGC ID# 298T, PCGS# 11560



1852 Ring Dollar in Gold
Judd-141, PR66 Cameo

10176 1852 Gold Dollar, Judd-141, Pollock-169, High R.7, PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse has the letters USA above and the date below. The reverse design has the denomination expressed as DOLLAR above and a wreath below. Struck in gold with a plain edge. The theory behind production of the annular or ring-type planchet was simply a larger physical diameter for the smallest gold coin denomination, although preparation of the planchets must have been difficult. It may also be surprising to some that the Mint also experimented with a similar annular half dollar gold piece.

This is one of few pattern gold pieces actually struck in gold. It is actually more plentiful than most with about a dozen examples known. In addition, this design is also known in silver, nickel, and copper compositions. Some students of the pattern series believe that these pieces may have been restrikes, produced at an unspecified later date. This is a bright golden example that exhibits stark contrast between the deeply mirrored fields and frosted devices. Identifiable for pedigree purposes by a shallow planchet void just above and to the left of the top of the A in DOLLAR.

Ex: Gaston DiBello Collection (Stack's, 5/1970).
PCGS# 537356



1852 Annular Dollar in Copper Judd-147, PR66 Red and Brown

10177 1852 Gold Dollar, Judd-147, Pollock-175, Low R.7, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. An annular pattern with a large central perforation, which would have allowed a larger-diameter gold dollar. The annular format limits the devices to a wreath and scrollwork. Gold dollars were vital to commerce in 1852, since silver coins were worth more than face value and did not circulate. Struck in copper with a plain edge, of which perhaps a dozen survive. These were also struck in gold, silver, and copper-nickel. USPatterns.com indicates that some of the gold pieces were struck in 1852, but most of the rest (including this copper strike) are restrikes made circa 1859. The heavy die crack at the right side of the first L in DOLLAR indicates a later striking. The surfaces are deep cherry-red with a slight tinge of blue intermixed. A spot of carbon covers the A in STATES, and serves as a ready pedigree identifier.

NGC ID# 299D, PCGS# 11611



1854 Experimental Cent in German Silver Judd-157, PR67 Cameo

10178 1854 One Cent, Judd-157, Pollock-185, High R.7, PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is derived from a Seated dollar obverse die, but crudely reduced by a circular lathe to a diameter of approximately 21 mm. The 4 in the date resembles a 1 because of the blurry reduction. On the reverse, 1 CENT is encircled by an oak and acorn wreath. Struck with a reeded edge in a German silver alloy of 30% nickel, 60% copper, and 10% zinc. These experimental strikes were produced in several different alloy compositions. This is the only Cameo certified by PCGS (6/20). The fields display remarkably deep reflectivity, a noteworthy achievement considering the hurried conditions under which these pieces were produced. Similarly, the devices are thickly frosted; thus, the pronounced cameo effect on each side. Untoned.

PCGS# 535162



**1854 Hook-Neck Eagle Cent in Bronze
Judd-164 Original, PR66 Brown**

10179 1854 Flying Eagle Cent, Judd-164 Original, Pollock-189, R.5, PR66 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Flying Eagle design with a hook-neck eagle on the obverse, surrounded by stars and the date below. The reverse closely resembles the regular dies issue for the large cent. Struck in bronze with a plain edge. On USPatterns.com, Saul Teichman states the obverse design was apparently copied from Christian Gobrecht's dollar and half dollar patterns from the 1830s. The deeply reflective fields are not as striated as sometimes seen on examples of this early pattern. Each side has taken on lovely blue color with a slight tinge of red present on the obverse.
NGC ID# 29A9, PCGS# 11678



**1855 Experimental Alloy Cent
Judd-170a, PR64+**

10180 1855 Flying Eagle Cent, Judd-170a, R.7, PR64+ PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Thirteen stars surround an eagle that is flying slightly upward, similar to the Christian Gobrecht/Titian Peale flying eagle design for the Gobrecht dollars (and soon the Flying Eagle cents). The reverse design is similar to the issued large cent. The diameter is intermediate between the large cents struck for commerce in 1855 and the small cents that were first produced in 1856. Struck with a plain edge. In a former auction appearance, this piece had a composition stated on the insert of 86% copper, 14% nickel. Orange borders frame olive-gray centers. Well preserved and typically struck with a minor retained obverse lamination at 1 o'clock. Struck from boldly clashed dies.
Ex: *Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2009), lot 1449.*
PCGS# 62428



**1857 Quarter Eagle in Copper
Judd-189, PR65 Brown**

10181 1857 Quarter Eagle, Judd-189, Pollock-226, Low R.7, PR65 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is essentially the same as the three cent nickel of 1865 with the date (1857) below and 13 stars around. The reverse shows a small, spread-wing eagle with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around and \$2 1/2 D at the bottom. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. The glossy surfaces have deepened considerably to a medium brown-gray in the centers with attractive blue patina around the margins. This is a rare pattern and this piece is the first we have a record of offering for sale at public auction.
NGC ID# AZNR, PCGS# 11830



1858 Flying Eagle / Indian Cent Mule
Judd-220, PR64
Unique

10182 1858 Flying Eagle/Indian Cent, Judd-220, Pollock-250, **Unique, PR64 PCGS**. Ex: Simpson. This fantasy muling of two obverses features Paquet's smaller version of the Flying Eagle design with date below, paired with an Indian cent design with the date (centered date version) below. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge. The Judd reference calls this mule "one of the great numismatic curiosities of the era." It is believed to be unique. The surfaces display remarkably variegated colors on each side, which has resulted in the subduing of the original "whiteness" of the copper-nickel alloy. A few carbon spots are seen on each side. Sharply detailed throughout.

Ex: Dr. Judd (before 1940); James Sloss (Kosoff, 10/1959); Loye Lauder (William Doyle, 12/1983); Elite Auction (Superior, 1/2006), lot 1090.

PCGS# 11911



1859 Double-Headed Indian Cent Judd-229a, MS63 Unique

10183 1859 Double-Headed Indian Cent, Judd-229a, Snow-PT5, Unique, MS63 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This unusual double-obverse 1859 Indian cent, struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge and struck in business strike format not as a proof, was unknown to the numismatic community prior to the year 2000. Although its discovery was too late to appear in the Pollock pattern reference, it was included in the Judd reference beginning with the 8th edition. It was the subject of a December 2000 article by Chris Pilliod in *Longacre's Ledger*, and later appeared in Rick Snow's *Flying Eagle & Indian Cent Attribution Guide*, 2nd Edition, Volume 2 as Snow-PT5.

Rick Snow wrote, "the coin [Snow-PT5] is presently unique, and no other 1859 coins have yet been located with either of the dies. ... Neither of the dies are early die state, indicating the possibility of a large production struck prior to this coin that may have been rounded up and destroyed." In other words, the press operator detected the error, and the contents of the bin were melted. The present piece survived, perhaps retained as a souvenir by the coiner.

According to Snow, the Flying Eagle cents struck in 1858 used the obverse die as the anvil die. When production of Indian cents began in 1859, the obverse die became the hammer die. It is normally impossible to pair two obverse dies in the same press, but because die blank configurations were changed in 1859, a die made from an 1858 obverse blank could be struck with a die created from an 1859 obverse blank. This is apparently what happened.

Diagnostics for Judd-229a include a minute raised die dot between the BE in LIBERTY on one side, and a second raised die dot on the opposite side, to the west of the ear lobe. One of the dies is from a hub with a broken R in AMERICA. The other die has an intact R in AMERICA. It is also a possibility that this piece is an error. Indeed, PCGS lists it as such with the designation: Dual Obverse Mule Strike.

The present piece is sharply struck and has no indication of wear. The dies are rotated approximately 10 degrees clockwise from medal turn. The borders are sun-gold, while the fields have mellowed olive-green hues. Carbon is negligible for the grade, and there are no abrasions.

Ex: Chicago Auction (Mid-American, 6/2000); John R. Schuch; Pre-Long Beach Sale (Superior, 10/2000), lot 4017A; Legend Numismatics; private collection; Estate of Robert R. Rollins Collection, Part Three / ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2008), lot 2154, where it sold for \$195,500.

PCGS# 21118



1859 Half Dollar in Copper
Judd-238, PR66 Red and Brown
Ex: Eliasberg

10184 1859 Half Dollar, Judd-238, Pollock-294, R.5, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Eliasberg-Simpson. Enigmatically referred to as Longacre's "French Liberty Head" design. A Romanesque bust of Liberty faces right, with a crown of intertwined oak and vine leaves. Around her neck is a scroll inscribed with the word LIBERTY. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA fills the peripheral fields with the date below. An ornate wreath of cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, corn, wheat, and oak leaves dominates the reverse, with HALF / DOLLAR enclosed. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This is a remarkably attractive example of this frequently seen early pattern. The obverse retains much original mint red with an irregular smattering of deep blue; however, the reverse is uniformly deep blue. Deep mirrors in the fields further accent the rich colors present.

Ex: Eliasberg I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 240.

NGC ID# 29CJ, PCGS# 11969



1859 Paquet Double Eagle in Copper
Judd-257, PR65 Gilt

10186 1859 Twenty Dollar, Judd-257, Pollock-305, High R.6, PR65 Gilt PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features Paquet's design with a seated figure of Liberty facing to the left, a fasces supported by her right hand and a shield by her left hand. Around, 13 stars, and below no date in the exergue. An eagle is partially hidden by the shield. The reverse design has a heavy wreath enclosing the date, denomination 20 DOLLARS, and legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The lettering is all in Paquet's distinctive style, apparently not used by any other engravers. Struck in copper, gilt, with a reeded edge. About 20 of these patterns are thought to exist per USPatterns.com, and many are gilt like this piece. Andrew Pollock notes that the earliest auction appearance of Judd-257 was in 1870, according to a comment made by 19th century numismatist Thomas Birch. That comment suggests these pieces may be restrikes. The surfaces display an even wash of gold over each side with only the subtlest undertones of color presents. Sharply detailed throughout.

PCGS# 535168



1859 Seated Liberty Half in Copper
Judd-250, PR65 Brown

10185 1859 Half Dollar, Judd-250, Pollock-289, High R.7, PR65 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The Paquet Liberty Seated obverse. Liberty supports a fasces and a legend-free shield. An olive branch and three arrowheads rest near the base of the shield. Thirteen stars encircle the rim. The reverse depicts the cereal wreath from issued Seated coinage with the denomination inside the wreath expressed in the tall, thin letters typical of Paquet's style. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Fewer than a half-dozen are believed known. Each side is toned in lovely shades of olive-green with a slight underlying presence of mint red still vaguely visible. The fields are bright and reflective. A few specks of carbon limit the grade, most notably in the center of the reverse.

PCGS# 12002



**1860 Five Dollar in Copper
Judd-272, PR64+ Red and Brown
Paquet-Designed Reverse**

10187 1860 Five Dollar, Judd-272, Pollock-320, Low R.6, PR64+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features a bust of Liberty wearing a triple-star ornamented cap and a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY over her shoulder. The Paquet-engraved reverse displays a small heraldic eagle with the tail skewed to the left. This design also has a die blunder in that the V in FIVE is actually an upside-down A. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Original red luster is rare on this design type. The obverse of this piece shows it in abundance, with an occasional smattering of blue around the margin. The reverse, however, is almost entirely covered in vibrant blue with just a faint outline of mint red still evident around the letters in the denomination. Nicely reflective. Seldom encountered finer than this.

NGC ID# 29DF, PCGS# 12079



**1861 Five Dollar in Copper
Judd-283, PR65+ Red**

10189 1861 Five Dollar, Judd-283, Pollock-336, R.6-7, PR65+ Red PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This rarely seen five dollar pattern is a large-diameter coin with the Longacre design from 1860: Liberty facing right, wearing a Phrygian cap, three stars above the forehead, date below. The reverse is also from a Longacre design and shows a spread-winged eagle. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. The lettering appears to have been done by Anthony Paquet. Interestingly, the V in FIVE on the lower reverse is an inverted A — seen here with no attempt made to polish away the crossbar of the A. These pieces are known on both thin and thick planchets. This is a thin planchet piece.

These patterns were proposed as an anticounterfeiting measure; by making the diameter of the coin larger the thickness would be reduced, thereby making it more difficult to drill out the interior of the coin and fill it with a metal other than gold. The still-lustrous red surfaces show just a bit of blue in the fields, more so on the reverse. A few specks and spots of carbon are seen on each side.

Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4-5/2009), lot 2809.
PCGS# 80429



**1861 GOD OUR TRUST Half in Silver
Judd-279, PR64 Deep Cameo**

10188 1861 Half Dollar, Judd-279, Pollock-330, Low R.7, PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. From regular issue dies except that GOD OUR TRUST is present sans scroll in the reverse field above the eagle. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Probably a dozen or so examples are known of this and the copper variant. As expected, the fields are deeply mirrored with thick mint frost over the devices that provides the Deep Cameo contrast. Just the slightest tinge of pale golden color is present on each side.

PCGS# 535173



1862 With Motto Half in Copper
GOD OUR TRUST
Judd-294, PR64+ Brown

10190 1862 Half Dollar, Judd-294, Pollock-352, Low R.7, PR64+ Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The design is similar to that used on regular issue 1862 Seated half dollars, except that a scroll with the motto GOD OUR TRUST is present above the eagle's head. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Color and field reflectivity are the main focal points on this near-Gem. The surfaces on each side have taken on a rich blue color which contrasts sharply with the original mint red that still surrounds most of the devices. Well-balanced in appearance from side to side. A couple of small marks in the exergue are all that prevent a higher grade.

NGC ID# 29E5, PCGS# 60444



1863 Two Cents in Copper-Nickel
Judd-306, PR65

10192 1863 Two Cents, Judd-306, Pollock-371, High R.7, PR65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse displays a portrait of Washington facing right, GOD AND OUR COUNTRY around, date and two stars below. The reverse expresses the denomination 2 CENTS within a wheat wreath, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around. CENTS is curved dramatically. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge. This pattern was struck in a surprising variety of compositions: copper / bronze, copper-nickel, orioide, and aluminum. The creation of this pattern obviously was a reflection of the popularity of all manner of Washingtonia in the late-1850s and early-1860s. Fewer than a dozen copper-nickel examples are known, only the aluminum strikings are rarer. For a copper-nickel pattern, this piece displays a remarkable amount of red patina with an undertone of yellow. Only the slightest specks of carbon prevent a higher grade.

NGC ID# 29EL, PCGS# 60461



1863 Reeded Edge Cent in Copper-Nickel
Judd-300, PR64

10191 1863 Indian Cent, Judd-300, Pollock-360, R.7, PR64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Struck from regular issue Indian cent dies in the usual copper-nickel alloy, but the edge is reeded instead of plain. Low Date variant. All Judd-300 strikes are rare, whether in circulation or proof format. This is a most unusual pattern. It is the only proof cent coin struck with a reeded edge. While the surfaces are generally light in color, as one would expect from a copper-nickel composition, each side shows remarkable variation in color and vibrancy. Nicely mirrored and fully struck.

PCGS# 60455



**1863 Washington Two Cent
Copper-Nickel
Judd-310, PR66 Cameo**

10193 1863 Two Cents, Judd-310, Pollock-375, Low R.7, PR66 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features a bust of Washington (Baker-38B) facing right with the motto GOD AND OUR COUNTRY around and 1863 below. The reverse is the design adopted for regular-issue two cent piece in 1864. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge. Examples were also struck in bronze and aluminum. The bronze and copper-nickel pieces have approximately the same number of survivors: "fewer than a half dozen known" of those in bronze, "about a half dozen known" of those in copper-nickel. This piece retains significant portions of original mint red on each side with only slight mellowing evident. Sharply detailed throughout. PCGS# 535034



**1863 GOD OUR TRUST Two Cent Pattern
Judd-315, PR65 Brown**

10194 1863 Two Cents, Judd-315, Pollock-380, High R.7, PR65 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Similar to the regular issue 1864 Small Motto two cent piece, but dated 1863, and with GOD OUR TRUST on the ribbon above the shield. Struck in bronze with a plain edge. Only a half-dozen or so pieces are known of this pattern two cent piece. A few faint traces of mint red can still be found surrounding the devices on the obverse; otherwise, the surfaces display rich blue, sea-green, and yellow patina. The colors are made even more vibrant by the deep underlying mirrors in the fields. PCGS# 60472



**1863 Mature Head Three Cent in Bronze
Judd-319 Original, PR66 Brown**

10195 1863 Three Cents, Judd-319 Original, Pollock-384, R.5, PR66 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is similar to the Mature Head large cent design discontinued in 1857, only with the substitution of a curved and markedly smaller date. The reverse displays 3 CENTS in the center surrounded by a laurel wreath with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA about the border. Struck in bronze with a plain edge. This is one of the more interesting patterns created by the Mint. Fortunately 50-60 pieces are known in bronze. The sides are well balanced with equal amounts of rich blue-brown and faint remnants of original red luster clinging to the outer devices. Nicely mirrored and sharply struck throughout. PCGS# 50477



1863 Seated Half Dime in Copper Judd-323, PR64 Red

10196 1863 Half Dime, Judd-323, Pollock-388, R.7, PR64 Red PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Both obverse and reverse dies are the designs used on regular-issue coinage for the year. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Traditionally listed as a dies trial striking, Judd-323 is now believed to be a restrike issue. The USPatterns.com website elaborates: "... these are actually restrikes deliberately made in the early 1870s and sold as part of complete off-metal sets with the silver coinage of this year containing quarter, half dollar, and dollar [pieces] which had the reverses of 1866 with the motto 'IN GOD WE TRUST' above the eagle." The hub used to produce the dies had a broken D in UNITED, as observed on the current offering. To a lesser degree, aluminum pieces — Judd-324 — were produced from the same die marriage. Perhaps a dozen examples of Judd-323 are believed extant in all grades. The surfaces display bright, original mint red luster on each side. The only grade-limiting factor is a number of small specks of carbon scattered across each side.

NGC ID# 29F3, PCGS# 80480



1863 Postage Currency Ten Cents in Tin Judd-329, PR63

10197 1863 Ten Cents, Judd-329, Pollock-399, Cassel-26, Low R.6, PR63 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features an ornamental shield that has an inverted laurel wreath suspended from a ring. A pair of arrows are crossed behind the shield. The reverse features the denomination and date in the center. The peripheral legends are EXCHANGED FOR U.S. NOTES on the obverse and POSTAGE CURRENCY ACT JULY 1862 on the reverse. Struck in block (impure) tin with a plain edge. David Cassel discovered that 39 examples of this pattern were struck on May 20, 1863. Planchets vary in weight between 21 and 27 grains. The gray surfaces show a slight dusting of deeper patina. Several interesting die cracks are noted on the obverse. Sharply detailed.

NGC ID# 29FC, PCGS# 60488



1863 With Motto Quarter in Copper Judd-336, PR65 Red and Brown

10198 1863 Quarter Dollar, Judd-336, Pollock-408, R.7, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Both sides are of adopted designs, with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST placed on a scroll above the eagle, as adopted in 1866. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. These and other With Motto patterns were actually restrikes made circa 1869-early 1870s and were offered by the Mint along with other denominations in complete sets. Only a dozen or so pieces of this pattern are believed known. This piece is brightly mirrored and the proof finish in the fields highlights the always-popular "autumn leaves" toning seen over each side with significant portions of original mint red still in evidence as well. A few specks of carbon are noted on the obverse.

NGC ID# 29FN, PCGS# 70498



1863 GOD OUR TRUST Half Dollar in Silver Judd-338, PR64

10199 1863 Half Dollar, Judd-338, Pollock-410, R.5, PR64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Similar to the adopted design, but the motto reads GOD OUR TRUST set on a scroll above the eagle's head. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Seven sets are believed to have been originally struck in 1863, with the remaining 23 or so pieces known being restrikes that were sold to collectors. Light golden toning is seen over each side of this deeply reflective piece. Excellent value for the grade.

NGC ID# 29FR, PCGS# 60500



**1863 Copper GOD OUR TRUST Half Dollar
Judd-341, PR66+ Brown**

10200 1863 Half Dollar, Judd-341, Pollock-413, R.5, PR66+ Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse die is that of regular-issue half dollars in 1863. The reverse presents the regular spread-wing eagle but with the motto GOD OUR TRUST set directly in the field, rather than on a scroll, a feature attributed to George Eckfeldt for Mint Director James Pollock. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Director Pollock had 30 silver sets and 20 copper sets struck on November 16, 1863. This is a magnificently toned example whose surfaces display subtly variegated ice-blue, rose, and reddish-yellow patina. Fully struck in all areas. Tied for finest known. Population: 3 in 66 (2 in 66+) Brown, 0 finer (5/20).

NGC ID# 29FV, PCGS# 60503



**1864 Indian Cent in Bronze, Thick Planchet
Judd-356A, PR64 Red and Brown**

10202 1864 One Cent, Judd-356A, Pollock-427, Low R.6, PR64 Red and Brown. Ex: Simpson. Struck from regular-issue No L dies, but in copper or bronze with a plain edge and on a thick planchet. Only a dozen or so examples are known and most lack any trace of original red. This year saw numerous compositions tried for the Indian cent. Only a few have actually undergone metallurgical analysis. Other compositions include copper-aluminum in varying ratios, billon, copper-nickel (thin planchet), and and bronze (thick planchet). The appearance of this piece leaves no doubt about its bronze (or copper) composition. Deep cherry-red luster is several shades darker on the reverse. Kept from an even higher grade by a liberal sprinkling of carbon specks on the obverse.

NGC ID# 29GM, PCGS# 70525



**1863 With Motto Half in Copper
Judd-343, PR67 Red and Brown**

10201 1863 Half Dollar, Judd-343, Pollock-415, R.7, PR67 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse die is the design used on regular-issue half dollars in 1863. The reverse features the normal perched eagle design, with the addition of the scroll and motto IN GOD WE TRUST above the eagle's head. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Previously called a transitional pattern, these and other pre-1866 With Motto pieces were actually struck in response to collector demand beginning in 1869 through the early 1870s. Only a dozen or so pieces are known of these copper strikes. Examples were also produced in silver and aluminum. This is a magnificent survivor, among the three finest known. The surfaces retain significant mint red and also have a layer of blue on each side. Exceptionally attractive.

NGC ID# 29FX, PCGS# 70505



**1864 Two Cent Piece in Copper
Judd-370, PR64 Brown**

10203 1864 Two Cents, Judd-370, Low R.7, PR64 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Regular issue Large Motto two cent piece of 1864. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Pollock delisted this variant since copper and bronze are visually indistinguishable from each other. However, it is not inconceivable that copper pieces were struck since other strikes are known in copper-nickel, aluminum, and nickel. While certified as Brown, noticeable traces of mint red remain, especially on the obverse. Otherwise the surfaces are mellowed deep blue-brown. Fully struck.

PCGS# 60540



1864 Half Dime in Copper Judd-378, PR64 Red

10204 1864 Half Dime, Judd-378, Pollock-446, R.7, PR64 Red PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Traditionally considered a regular issues die trial. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. As pointed out on the USPatterns.com website, this die trial is struck from an obverse die with the broken D in UNITED and may be a backdated novodel. Examples are known in copper, aluminum, and nickel. A dozen or so copper pieces are known. The original surfaces are bright reddish-yellow. Each side shows numerous specks of carbon. Deeply reflective fields and fully struck throughout.

NGC ID# 29H3, PCGS# 80549



1864 With Motto Half Dollar in Copper Judd-392, PR64+ Red and Brown

10206 1864 Half Dollar, Judd-392, Pollock-460, R.7, PR64+ Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Struck from the regular obverse die, and paired with the regular reverse die of 1866 with the motto above the eagle. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. These so-called transitional half dollars used the With Motto reverse, but were actually produced in the late 1860s through the early 1870s. About a dozen copper pieces are known. Just the slightest mellowing off of full Red, each side is vibrant with color and deeply mirrored. A few scattered spots of carbon prevent an even higher grade.

NGC ID# 29HE, PCGS# 70563



1864 With Motto Quarter in Copper Judd-387, PR67 Red and Brown

10205 1864 Seated Quarter, Judd-387, Pollock-455, High R.6, PR67 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Bass-Simpson. Similar to the regular issue 1864 Seated quarter, but the motto IN GOD WE TRUST has been added on a scroll in the upper reverse field. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Formerly offered as lot 1123 in Part I of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, where it was described in part as, "A superb example, sharply struck, with deeply reflective Proof surfaces. Lovely pinkish orange is accented by bright blue, especially on the reverse. Approximately a dozen copper strikes are known today. Although there are some differences (probably due to die lapping), it appears that this piece and the 1864 Paquet Reverse quarter (Judd-384) are both products of the same obverse die.

Ex: Robert Branigan Estate (Bowers and Merena, 8/1978), lot 1798; Harry W. Bass, Jr. (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1123; Atlanta Signature (Heritage, 8/2001), lot 8335; Jones Beach Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 1309.

NGC ID# 29HA, PCGS# 70558



1865 Two Cent in Silver-Plated Copper Judd-408, PR64+ Cameo

10207 1865 Two Cent, Judd-408, Unlisted in Pollock, PR64+ Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Regular die trials issue of the two cent piece. Struck in copper and silver plated with a plain edge. Unfortunately, this curious pattern presents more questions than we can answer. What we do know is there are similar pieces struck from native Michigan ore of silver-copper composition. Off-metal strikes were, as usual, struck for collectors in copper-nickel and nickel. The copper or bronze pieces that were previously listed under this Judd number were undoubtedly delisted by Pollock because of the impossibility of visually distinguishing copper from bronze. However, the silver plating on this piece keeps it listed under this Judd number. The only reason we can imagine for silver plating this piece is to display alongside the native Michigan ore examples. As we said, more questions than answers. The fields are surprisingly reflective with significant mint frost evident over the devices. The silver plating has flaked off in several areas, most notably below the shaft of the right spear on the obverse and the lower portion of the reverse. Sharply defined throughout. PCGS# 800087



1865 Three Cent Nickel in Oroide Judd-414, MS65+

10208 1865 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-414, Pollock-485, R.8, MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Formerly termed a regular dies trials striking of the 1865 three cent nickel, but now these pieces are more accurately considered to have been deliberately struck for collectors. Struck in oroide (brass alloy with a superficial resemblance to gold) with a plain edge. Also struck from business-strike dies. Only two or three examples are known in oroide. More than a dozen examples are extant in copper, and there is a unique piece in aluminum. Well-balanced in appearance on each side with the surfaces display rich reddish-coppery color with lilac patina interspersed. PCGS# 70595



1865 Paquet-Reverse Quarter in Copper Judd-424, PR65 Brown

10209 1865 Quarter Dollar, Judd-424, Pollock-496, High R.7, PR65 Brown PCGS. Ex: Eliasberg-Simpson. The obverse is the regular Liberty Seated design for 1865. The reverse features a perched eagle with wings spread widely, clutching arrows with extremely long shafts. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is above, with the denomination fully spelled out below. Anthony Paquet designed the reverse, using the tall, thin letters often associated with his work. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Only four pieces have been traced of this rarity. The fields are impressively deep in their reflectivity and significant frosted contrast is seen on each side through the vivid sea-green, pale blue, and faint cherry-red coloration. Fully struck. Population: 2 in 65 Brown, 0 finer (5/20).

Ex: *Eliasberg Collection, Part I* (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 216; *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2001), lot 8540; *Superior* (1/2003), lot 515.

PCGS# 60608



1865 With Motto Dollar in Silver Judd-434, PR64+ Deep Cameo

10210 1865 With Motto Dollar, Judd-434, Pollock-507, Low R.7, PR64+ Deep Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse die features the standard Seated Liberty motif used on regular-issue dollars from 1865. The reverse die consists of the familiar perched eagle design also used on circulation strikes and proofs from 1865, with the addition of a scroll above the eagle's head with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Mint Director James Pollock began to receive requests from collectors in December 1865 for both silver and copper examples of the new With Motto dollars. Restrikes were made to order through the early 1870s. Curiously, two different reverse dies were used. About a dozen pieces are known in both silver and copper. This is a sharply contrasted Deep Cameo with nicely mirrored fields and frosted devices. Just a hint of light golden-pink toning is seen over each side.
PCGS# 960619



1866 Cent on Thicker Planchet Judd-455, PR65+ Brown

10211 1866 One Cent, Judd-455, Pollock-529, R.8, PR65+ Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The regular Indian cent design, struck on a thick planchet. Struck in pure copper with a plain edge. This pure copper dies trial is thicker than usual, more akin to a copper-nickel cent from 1860-1864. Only two or three are believed to exist according to USPatterns.com. Saul Teichman leaves open the possibility these pieces may actually be Mint errors that were struck on bronze planchets of the wrong thickness. The Brown surfaces have taken on a distinctly deep blue color that is highly attractive. Nicely mirrored fields serve to enhance the piece's deeper color.
NGC ID# 29K2, PCGS# 60650



1866 Washington Five Cents in Nickel Judd-467, PR64+

10212 1866 Five Cents, Judd-467, Pollock-560, High R.7, PR64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Bust of George Washington facing right, with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST above and 1866 below. On the reverse, a tall 5 is centered in a laurel wreath, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA at the margins. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. Only three or four examples are believed extant in nickel. This obverse / reverse combination was also struck in copper and about a half-dozen are known in that metal. The fields are moderately reflective and the piece's natural nickel-gray surfaces have taken on a slight hint of rose and lilac patina over each side. Porosity is noted on the neck and jawline of Washington. Remarkably well struck for a nickel product.
PCGS# 60663



1866 Lincoln Five Cents in Copper Judd-487, PR63 Brown

10213 1866 Five Cents, Judd-487, Pollock-576, R.7, PR63 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse centers around the portrait of Lincoln in profile, facing right. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA circles the bust above, with the date below. The reverse shows the denominational figure 5 above the word CENTS, encircled by a large wreath, with IN GOD WE TRUST above. Struck in copper with a plain edge. This pattern was a sentimental favorite with collectors when it was created. Lincoln was martyred the year before, and memories of him were still fresh in the public mind. The issue is the only pattern design featuring an image of Lincoln produced in the 19th century. The brown surfaces retain remarkable reflectivity in the fields. Each side is deep blue-gray with hints of cherry-red surrounding some of the outer devices. A few small contact marks explain the grade.

NGC ID# 29KR, PCGS# 60683



1866 Shield Nickel, Struck in Nickel Judd-497, PR65 Cameo

10214 1866 Shield Five Cents, Judd-497, Pollock-583, High R.7, PR65 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Similar to the as-issued 1866 Shield nickel, but IN GOD WE TRUST has smaller letters, and the ball of the shield divides the date into two sections, each with two digits. On the reverse, the prominent 5 has a repunched upright, and several stars exhibit recutting. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. Also struck in copper or bronze, the nickel pieces are twice as scarce with only a half dozen examples known. This still-brilliant pattern exhibits moderate mirroring in the fields with significant mint frost over the devices on each side. Fully struck.

PCGS# 534965

**1866 Washington Five Cents
Struck in Lead/White Metal
Judd-520, PR63
Ex: Newman**



10215 1866 Five Cents, Judd-520, Pollock-547, R.8, PR63 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Newman-Simpson. Washington portrait facing left with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around and date below. The reverse is the Without Rays dies adopted for regular-issue coinage in 1867. Struck with a high percentage of bismuth with a plain edge, technically white metal. Medallion orientation. In the Newman catalog, the exact metallic composition was given as: 42% bismuth, 31% lead, and 22% tin. It weighs 6.0 grams. At that time, Scott Schechter from NGC commented: "While technically white metal, we generally handle alloys like this as lead if that is the only available entry in Judd. They are visually similar. While they do have slightly different specific gravities, tin is so much lower and frequently in alloy. We therefore assume the exact composition wouldn't have been known at the time the Judd reference was originally compiled."

The muling of these dies resulted in the curious display of the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA on both sides of the coin. These pieces are believed to have been struck from genuine dies but outside the Mint by Joseph Mickley, probably from dies sold as scrap. All the No Rays issues were overlooked by Robert Coulton Davis when he published his research in *The Coin Collector's Journal* in 1885. Adams and Woodin were only aware of this obverse/reverse pairing in nickel, bronze, and copper. Today we know it to be struck in nickel, copper, silver, bronze, and lead/white metal. Of these, the bronze and lead/white metal strikings are the rarest. Among the lead/white metal strikings, there appear to be two striking periods that are distinguished by an uncracked reverse and a cracked reverse. Only one other lead/white metal piece is known from the uncracked reverse. This example differs from the other lead/white metal piece with uncracked reverse as that piece (Ex: GENA, Kagin's, 10/1983) is slightly circulated and lacks the distinctive reverse spot seen on this example. There are also three known from the cracked reverse.

If indeed this piece was made by Mickley, it was remarkably well-produced. Only slight surface irregularities are seen, most of which are around the rims. The surfaces are dull gray, as one would expect from a bismuth-lead alloy, with deeper color in the centers and lighter margins. A couple of tiny field marks are seen above the tip of the bust on the obverse and a spot is noted just above the ball of the 5 on the reverse, these providing positive identification of this uncracked lead/white metal striking.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Central States Signature / Newman I (*Heritage*, 4/2013), lot 3957.

PCGS# 60717



1866 With Motto Quarter in Copper Judd-537, PR65 Brown

10216 1866 Quarter Dollar, Judd-537, Pollock-601, High R.7, PR65 Brown PCGS Ex: Simpson. Struck from the With Motto Seated quarter dies with a reeded edge, but in copper alloy. As with most off-metal pieces struck during this era, they were undoubtedly produced for sale to collectors and dealers. Still, this is a rarely seen item. Only three to five pieces are believed known. This is a richly toned example whose surfaces have taken on blue-gray and sea-green toning. The strike details are intricately defined on each side. A very nice example of this off-metal quarter.
NGC ID# 29LL, PCGS# 60735



1866 With Motto Dollar in Copper Judd-541, PR65+ Brown

10217 1866 Dollar, Judd-541, Pollock-606, Low R.6, PR65+ Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A regular obverse die is paired with a With Motto reverse. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. In the past, these pieces have been termed regular dies trial strikings, but that does not seem to be the case. It is more likely these copper dollars were deliberately struck for sale to collectors. The obverse of this piece retains a significant amount of original red mint luster, while the reverse is deeply toned in shades of blue and green. The reverse fields display heavy diagonal striations but they do not significantly impede the bright reflectivity of the proof mirrors. Fully struck throughout.
PCGS# 60739



1866 Three Dollar in Nickel Judd-543, PR66

10218 1866 Three Dollar, Judd-543, Pollock-608, High R.7, PR66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Both sides feature the adopted James B. Longacre three dollar design. Struck in nickel with a reeded edge. USPatterns.com believes half a dozen Judd-543 representatives exist, three of which are impounded in institutional collections. The site notes:

"They appear to have been struck on whatever planchets were available. Pollock lists one of the Smithsonian examples at 54.2 grains which is from the same planchet stock used to strike many thin planchet 5 cent nickel patterns of that year. The Byron Reed coin is on an even thinner planchet 39.5 grains as opposed to the 36.6 listing in Pollock.

"It is likely that some of these were struck on regular thickness shield nickel planchets. If so, these examples may be mint errors."

We have offered other examples that weigh 36.2 grains and 57 grains. PCGS makes no mention of the weight of this Premium Gem. Although designated as a proof, nickel-gray and pale golden surfaces are far more satiny than flashy or reflective. Nickel coinage production was still very much in its infancy in 1866. The high points on this example demonstrate the difficulties the Mint had working with this hard alloy. Lovely eye appeal and impressively clean.

Ex: Tree Many Feathers Collection (Bowers and Merena, 9/2001), lot 180.

NGC ID# 29LT, PCGS# 60741



**1867 Three Cent Nickel in Copper
Judd-558, PR64 Red and Brown**

10219 1867 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-558, Pollock-619, Low R.7, PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Allegedly a dies trial piece, but more than likely deliberately struck for sale to collectors as part of complete copper sets. Struck in copper with a plain edge. USPatterns.com notes that about a half-dozen pieces are known, including one non-proof example. Significant portions of underlying mint red remains on each side with attractive streaks of mint green and light brown patina. A couple of shallow planchet flakes are noted.

PCGS# 70768



**1867 Three Cent Nickel in Oroide
Judd-559, PR65 Red and Brown
Ex: Garrett**

10220 1867 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-559, Pollock-620, R.8, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Garrett-Simpson. 28.2 grains. Allegedly a dies trial piece, but more than likely deliberately struck for sale to collectors as part of complete off-metal sets. Struck in oroide with a plain edge. Also struck in copper, and more available in that metal with an estimated half-dozen pieces known. Only two or three pieces are believed known in oroide. This is an unusual alloy of either copper and zinc or copper and tin. It gives coins a bright gold-like appearance. Which makes one wonder why the Mint would give serious consideration to a gold-like composition for the three cent nickel. Enough copper is apparent in the alloy to still designate color, in this case Red and Brown. The surfaces display deep, original red with accents of blue over the high points of the devices and occasional dabs of blue in the fields.

Ex: 26th Sale (Édouard Frossard, 1/1883); Garrett Collection, Part II (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1980), lot 980.

PCGS# 70768



1867 Five Cents in Aluminum
Judd-562, PR64 Cameo
Rare Reeded Edge Variant

10221 1867 Five Cents, Judd-562, Pollock-623, Low R.7, PR64 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. An unusual pattern with a bust of Liberty on the obverse facing left, wearing a headdress with four feathers and four stars, a ribbon crosses the hair and is inscribed UNION & LIBERTY. The engraver's signature LONGACRE F. is present below the truncation. A large V is placed over an ornate shield on the reverse. The motto IN GOD WE TRUST is above. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Only a dozen of the reeded edge, aluminum pieces are believed known, but an estimated 100 examples are extant of the plain edge variant. Also struck in copper. The bright aluminum surfaces are dimmed just a bit with pale gray patina present. The devices are heavily frosted and contrast noticeably against the depth of mirroring in the fields. One spot of oxidation is located at the top right of the V in the denomination.

NGC ID# 29M5, PCGS# 411128



1867 Quarter in Copper
Judd-590, PR65 Red and Brown

10223 1867 Quarter Dollar, Judd-590, Pollock-654, High R.7, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Traditionally considered a regular dies trial issue. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. These off-metal strikings were likely struck for sale to collectors as part of complete copper sets. USPatterns.com states that T. Harrison Garrett owned a set, and a double set is owned by the Iowa State Historical Department. Probably only half a dozen examples are known. This is a magnificently toned piece. The surfaces retain just a bit of deeper cherry-red color on each side; otherwise both obverse and reverse are cloaked in deep blue. Strong underlying mirrors flash strongly through the patina. A few light flyspecks of carbon are evident on each side when closely examined.

NGC ID# 29MK, PCGS# 70802



1867 Five Cents in Copper
Judd-567, PR65+ Brown

10222 1867 Five Cents, Judd-567, Pollock-628, Low R.7, PR65+ Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse design is a larger diameter adaptation of the contemporary three cent nickel. The reverse has a prominent Arabic 5 and a sparse peripheral wreath. CENTS and the motto are in small letters. Struck in copper with a plain edge. The originally red surfaces have mellowed to a pale blue over each side. The devices are thickly frosted and provide (an unacknowledged) cameo contrast against the deeply mirrored fields. PCGS# 60777



1867 Quarter Eagle in Copper Judd-595, PR66 Brown

10224 1867 Liberty Quarter Eagle, Judd-595, Pollock-659, High R.7, PR66 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. This quarter eagle pattern showcases the regular Liberty Head design, as issued. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. About six examples of Judd-595 are believed to have been manufactured for sale to collectors and Mint insiders, as was commonplace during the late 1860s and early 1870s. This is not the Garrett example listed by Andrew Pollock, nor does it appear to be any of the three other pieces we have previously handled. Glossy brown surfaces maintain considerable copper-orange color with iridescent accents throughout. A single speck of carbon occurs above the eagle's right (facing) wing.

PCGS# 60807

1868 Cent Pattern in Copper Judd-609, PR63 Brown

10225 1868 One Cent, Judd-609, Pollock-674, High R.7, PR63 Brown PCGS Ex: Simpson. The design closely resembles that of the three cent nickel, except that the Roman numeral I instead of III is within the wreath. RI in AMERICA touch at the bases, and the base of the 1 in the date is repunched. Struck in copper with a plain edge. These patterns were issued in sets along with the 3 cent (Judd-618-Judd-620) and 5 cent (Judd-633-Judd-634). All copper strikes seen are of the High Date variant, unlike the nickel patterns that are found in both High and Centered Date varieties. Only a half dozen pieces are believed known. The surfaces on this piece have mellowed to an attractive iridescence. Planchet flakes are located on the neck of Liberty, the face, and another on the reverse to the left of the I in the denomination.

PCGS# 60821



1868 Two Cent Piece in Nickel
Judd-613, PR64
Probably Unique

10226 1868 Two Cents, Judd-613, Pollock-678, R.8, PR64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular issue dies for the two cent piece dated 1868, but struck in nickel with a plain edge. The rarity and value of this perhaps unique strike in nickel is underscored by this quote from USPatterns.com, which explains the purpose of this pattern, in aluminum: "These were deliberately struck to show how easily aluminum coined ... " That explains the aluminum pieces, but what about this example in nickel? One has to read between the lines for that answer as the quote continues, " ... and also for sale to collectors in cased sets ... " So, this piece was apparently struck to order for an off-metal set in nickel. The reason certainly was not to show how easily nickel coined (the hardness of nickel had been well known since 1866) as this example displays significant softness of high-point detail on each side. The light gray surfaces show just a hint of golden color. Probably unique. We cannot locate a previous appearance of this or another piece in nickel in our Auction Archives.
 PCGS# 60825



1868 Three Cent Nickel in Copper
Judd-617B, PR64+ Red and Brown

10227 1868 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-617B, Pollock-685, R.8, PR64+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is the same as the issued three cent nickel, but the Roman numerals on the reverse are smooth instead of fluted, and the wreath also differs slightly. Struck in copper with a plain edge. This is a mule of the obverse of Judd-615 and the reverse of Judd-618. Examples were also struck in nickel or copper-nickel, and aluminum. All are very rare. Only one or two copper pieces are believed known. Significant mint red still remains, although it is now more muted cherry-red, and there is a significant presence of lilac scattered across each side. The fields are deeply reflective and the devices show thick mint frost. The piece could just as easily be called a Cameo. Pronounced die doubling is seen on the portrait of Liberty as well as the lettering.
 PCGS# 70832



1868 Five Cent, PR66 Red and Brown
Judd-631, Struck in Copper

10228 1868 Nickel, Judd-631, Pollock-701, R.8, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse design resembles the adopted three cent nickel, but on a larger planchet, with minor design modifications appropriate to the increased diameter. The reverse features a Roman numeral V in the center, with a wreath encircling, scroll with IN GOD WE TRUST and Maltese cross above. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Only two or three of these Judd-631 patterns reportedly exist. One is the Woodin-Newcomer-Green-Bass example now certified PR64 Brown by PCGS. Another appeared and was plated in Kagin's August 1985 Baltimore sale, lot 600, but the plate does not seem to match this piece. It had previously been offered as lot 774 in Steve Ivy's 1980 ANA sale. Kagin's also offered an example of Judd-631 in their January 1975 sale, lot 940, described as "red and bluish proof." That may represent this Premium Gem proof. Copper-red color blends with ice-blue patina over flashy, largely contact-free surfaces. Deeper accents reside around the lower right portion of the wreath.
 PCGS# 70848



1868 10 Cents, PR63 Cameo Judd-646, Struck in Aluminum

10229 1868 10 Cents, Judd-646, Pollock-718, Low R.7, PR63 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A rare Postage Currency related pattern, dated 1868. The obverse displays a central shield with diagonal arrows behind, all inside an inverted laurel wreath, EXCHANGED FOR above and U.S. NOTES below. The reverse is a variant of the adopted design with the central wreath surrounding ONE DIME, a six-pointed star above and the date below. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. Specialist David Cassel argues these Judd-646 patterns, which share an obverse with Judd-325 but in an earlier state, were actually minted in May 1863 and that the small 8 punch in the date was used in error. Both sides are flashy and brilliant with frosty Cameo contrast. Areas of corrosion are common to these and other aluminum products stored improperly.

Ex: Classics Sale (Stack's, 7/2003), lot 1018.

PCGS# 535089



1868 Three Dollar in Aluminum Judd-655, PR64

10231 1868 Three Dollar, Judd-655, Pollock-728, Low R.7, PR64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Garrett-Simpson. The regular dies for the three dollar gold design struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Perhaps as many as 10 examples of this aluminum pattern exist, and they were struck either to demonstrate the use of aluminum in coinage, or as specialty pieces for sale to contemporary collectors. Saul Teichman comments on USPatterns.com:

"Although these are described as regular die trial pieces in the standard references, the off-metal 'trials' of this year were struck as part of cased sets to show off aluminum as a coinage metal. At least 3 of these sets are still intact. It is also possible that some of these set were deliberately made for sale to collectors."

The fields are deeply mirrored and the devices display the usual thick mint frost, which gives this piece the cameo effect often seen on aluminum patterns. (Yet, it is unacknowledged on this piece.) A few pinprick specks of carbon are seen on each side. Fully struck. NGC ID# 29P8, PCGS# 60873



1868 Half Dollar in Aluminum Judd-651, PR64 Cameo

10230 1868 Half Dollar, Judd-651, Pollock-724, Low R.7, PR64 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Garrett-Simpson. The regular half dollar dies for the year. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. According to USPatterns.com: "These were deliberately struck to show how easily aluminum coined and for sale to collectors in cased sets..." About a half dozen examples are known. This near-Gem Cameo representative features totally brilliant surfaces with flashy, reflective fields. They contrast boldly against the frosted devices, delivering fantastic eye appeal. A couple of marks and a rim nick above Liberty's head identify this particular example. PCGS remarks that this is the former Garrett coin, but we are unable to confirm that pedigree.

PCGS# 535329



**1868 Dual-Denomination Pattern
Struck in Aluminum
Judd-659, PR66 Deep Cameo**

10232 1868 Dual Denomination \$5-25 Francs, Judd-659, Pollock-732, Low R.7, PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The French-American experiment to make the half eagle more closely resemble the French 25 franc also extended to aluminum coins, such as the present piece. A head of Liberty faces left. Two ribbons bind the hair, the foreribbon reading LIBERTY and tied with a diadem. The date is below, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around. A wreath of laurel and oak surrounds 5 DOLLARS / 25 FRANCS. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge.

The dies were designed by Anthony Paquet. Although his talents as a coin engraver have often been condemned as modest, a gentler view takes into account that Mint Chief Engraver James B. Longacre gave him little room for artistic growth on circulation coinage. Numerous of his Mint medals, where he was given considerably more latitude, show considerable innovation and technical accomplishment.

This delightful aluminum piece shows stark cameo contrast on both sides, with untroubled, distraction-free surfaces.

Ex: *Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2008)*, lot 2549.

PCGS# 535091



**1869 Two Cents, Unique
Struck From Native Michigan Ore
Judd-674A, PR61**

10233 1869 Two Cents, Judd-674A, Pollock-751, Unique, PR61 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Although traditionally described as a dies trial for the two cent piece, this example, as many others from this era was struck as part of off-metal sets for the year. In this case, however, there is a difference. It was allegedly struck from native Michigan ore of uncertain silver-copper alloy. Plain edge. It is closely linked to the 1865 two cent pattern, Judd-407, also said to be struck from Michigan ore. This piece is unique and traces its pedigree back to 1898. It is also said to be struck in "silver and copper rolled." From the appearance of the piece that description seems apt. Something was certainly rolled across the obverse. A deep streak crosses diagonally from rim to rim. Our best guess is no alloying was done prior to striking, and what is seen on the obverse are impurities in the native ore. Rich, multicolored toning is seen over each side. Fully struck.

Ex: *William Johnson (11/1898)*; *Dr. Hall*; *Virgil Brand (journal #49986:15)*; *Fred Boyd (per a B.G. Johnson invoice from 7/16/1941)*; *Kagin's (7/1978)*; *J.E. Drew*.

PCGS# 60899



1869 Three Cent Nickel in Aluminum Judd-679, PR66 Deep Cameo

10234 1869 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-679, Pollock-758, High R.7, PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Struck from dies of the regular design in aluminum, instead of the usual copper-nickel alloy, with a plain edge. Other denominations from 1869 were also struck in aluminum in limited quantities, to assemble off-metal proof sets for presentation to collectors and dealers with Mint connections. One of the joys of aluminum patterns is how well the struck pieces turned out. They invariably display deep mirrors in the fields with thick mint frost over the devices, as seen here. This piece is readily identifiable by a small strike-through in the left obverse field between the nose of Liberty and the TA in STATES, and on the reverse there is a grease stain at 7 o'clock that was struck into the planchet.

PCGS# 800015 Base PCGS# 60904



1869 Five Cents, PR64+ Judd-684, Struck in Nickel

10235 1869 Five Cents, Judd-684, Pollock-763, R.5, PR64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Reminiscent of the contemporary three cent nickel, but Liberty's coronet has a star, the Roman numeral V replaces the Roman III, and a Maltese cross and a scroll bearing the motto closes the reverse wreath. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. USPatterns.com notes that 100 pieces were supposedly struck. The reverse die was first used to coin 1868-dated patterns. Wisps of almond-gold patina appear over satiny nickel-gray surfaces. Clean for the grade.

NGC ID# 29R3, PCGS# 60909



1869 Dime in Cupro-Nickel Judd-714, PR65

10236 1869 Dime, Judd-714, Pollock-793, Low R.7, PR65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features the regular design for the year, without the date below Liberty. The reverse is inscribed SIL. 9 / NIC. 1 / 1869. Struck in cupro-nickel composition with a reeded edge. These patterns were previously thought to have been struck in a silver-nickel alloy, but recent metallurgical analysis reveals all known examples (slightly more than a dozen) are struck in standard coin nickel — roughly 75% copper, 25% nickel. Delicate golden patina provides color to each side. The fields are flashy, and the devices show pinpoint definition.

Ex: Santa Clara Signature (Heritage, 11/2001), lot 6745.

NGC ID# 29RV, PCGS# 60939



1869 SIL. / NIC. / COP. Dime in Copper Judd-717, PR64 Brown

10237 1869 Dime, Judd-717, Pollock-797, Low R.7, PR64 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse shows the regular design for the year, save for the date, while the reverse is inscribed SIL. / NIC. / COP. with the date curling upward in the exergue. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Research by David Cassel suggests the alloy listed on the reverse was devised by French chemist and metallurgist Montchal Ruolz. This example is struck in copper — one of a half dozen examples believed extant in that metal. Both sides show considerable brick-red color, although the surfaces are primarily copper-brown with vibrant magenta accents. Scattered carbon spots and bold strike doubling on the obverse are good pedigree markers.

PCGS# 60943



1869 Standard Silver Half Dollar in Copper Judd-757, PR64+ Red and Brown

10238 1869 Standard Silver Half, Judd-757, Pollock-841, Low R.7, PR64+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse shows a bust of Liberty facing right with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around and the motto IN GOD WE TRUST on a scroll below. The reverse displays 50 CENTS encircled by a wreath with STANDARD SILVER above and the date below. Struck in copper with a plain edge. This half dollar pattern would have been included in a standard silver coinage set comprising 10 cent, 25 cent, and 50 cent coins with three different obverses for each paired with a single reverse. Fewer than six Judd-757 representatives are known. Copper-red color shines from the protected regions around the devices, while the exposed areas feature mahogany-brown and steel-blue patina. PCGS# 70987



1869 Seated Dollar in Copper Judd-763, PR65 Red and Brown

10239 1869 Seated Dollar, Judd-763, Pollock-848, High R.7, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular Seated dollar design for the year. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. About three or four Judd-763 examples are known, per USPatterns.com. Rather than dies trials, these were struck for sale to collectors. Red and Brown surfaces reveal iridescent shades of magenta, peach-orange, cobalt-blue, and mint-green when rotated. A striking example and rare in this metal. NGC ID# 29TF, PCGS# 70994



1869 Gold Dollar in Aluminum Judd-767, PR66+ Cameo

10240 1869 Gold Dollar, Judd-767, Pollock-852, High R.7, PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The regular-issue gold dollar design for the year. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. These strikings have often been referred to as dies trials, but it is nearly certain they were purposefully struck for sale to collectors. About a half dozen each are known in aluminum and copper, while a single example exists in nickel. This frosty Premium Gem Cameo representative boasts a Plus designation for quality within the grade. It is the sole finest Judd-767 reported at PCGS (6/20). Brilliant, untoned surfaces feature extraordinary field-device contrast. The frosted area in the reverse field at 9 o'clock is common to all 1869 gold dollars in aluminum.

NGC ID# 5C8Z, PCGS# 389218



1869 Quarter Eagle in Copper Judd-769, PR65 Red and Brown

10241 1869 Quarter Eagle, Judd-769, Pollock-854, R.7, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Alleged to be a regular dies trial of the 1869 quarter eagle. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. There was probably no real need for an aluminum quarter eagle dies trial in 1869; USPatterns.com states "these were actually deliberately struck for sale to collectors as part of complete sets." Off-metal coins were also struck in aluminum and nickel. Only a half dozen copper pieces are believed known. This piece displays especially rich coloration. The original mint luster has deepened to cherry-red, and instead of the traditional brown one would expect, that mellowing is now medium-density blue. Exceptionally attractive.

PCGS# 71000

1870 Two Cent in Copper and Silver Judd-793, PR63+ Struck From Native Michigan Ore

10242 1870 Two Cents, Judd-793, Pollock-879, High R.7, PR63+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The dies are from the regular two cent piece of 1870, but here struck in silver and copper with a plain edge. Like other two cent patterns from this era, these pieces are alleged to have been struck from native Michigan ore, according to Dr. Judd. The curious feature is not just the mixture of silver and copper, but that one side is primarily silver and the other primarily copper. Fewer than a dozen pieces are believed known with this curious mixture. Examples are also known in aluminum and nickel. Examination of the surfaces bears out the one-side / one-metal composition. The obverse of this piece is obviously copper and retains significant portions of original mint red luster. The reverse, however, displays a ribbon of copper at the top with the remainder of that side apparently silver and toned light blue. Poor planchet preparation apparently created rim-to-rim die cracks on each side. An unusual and highly interesting pattern.

PCGS# 61036



**1870 Three Cent Silver, PR66
Judd-796, Struck in Silver**

10243 1870 Three Cent Silver, Judd-796, Pollock-883, High R.7, PR66 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is William Barber's Seated Liberty design. Liberty faces left, with her right hand supporting a shield and holding a ribbon reading LIBERTY. She bears an olive branch in her left hand, and a Liberty cap protrudes from behind. UNITED STATES is to the left, and OF AMERICA to the right. The date 1870 is in exergue. On the reverse, somewhat mismatched in size, is the regular-issue reverse for the three cent silver. Struck in silver with a plain edge. USPatterns.com suggests fewer than a dozen examples extant, but we believe that total may be even smaller, perhaps four to six pieces. This Premium Gem features bright, reflective fields and deep rose centers that turn blue around the margins.

Ex: Frank M. Stirling Collection / Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2009), lot 1417.

PCGS# 61039



**1870 Shield Nickel in Copper
Judd-805, PR63 Brown**

10244 1870 Shield Nickel, Judd-805, Pollock-893, High R.7, PR63 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular dies for the year. Struck in copper with a plain edge. USPatterns.com estimates fewer than a half dozen examples known and writes that the reverse die "is the same overpolished die, used to strike the 1865 dated J418/P490." Peach-orange color surrounds the devices, while the exposed areas feature a blend of violet and golden-brown patina with olive and blue accents. Phenomenal eye appeal.

NGC ID# 29UJ, PCGS# 61049



**1870 Standard Silver Half Dime in Silver
Judd-810, PR63**

10245 1870 Standard Silver Half Dime, Judd-810, Pollock-898, High R.7, PR63 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's Seated Liberty design is paired with a familiar Standard Silver reverse motif, a wreath of corn and cotton. Unlike most Standard Silver varieties, the date is on the obverse. Struck in silver with a plain edge. About a dozen examples were produced and included in complete Standard Silver sets, from the half dime to the dollar. Flashy surfaces are lightly hairlined but attractively toned in a layer of golden patina. Speckled accents of blue and violet appear on each side.

PCGS# 61054



**1870 Half Dime in Aluminum
Judd-819, PR67+ Deep Cameo
Ex: Reed Hawn-Queller**

**1870 Standard Silver Dime in Copper
Judd-828, PR67+ Brown**

10246 1870 Half Dime, Judd-819, Pollock-909, High R.7, PR67+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A seated Liberty faces left while supporting a shield with a scroll inscribed with LIBERTY on her right side and holding an olive branch in her left hand. A Phrygian cap and pole are suspended in the background. UNITED STATES / OF AMERICA occupies the periphery with the date, 1870, in exergue. A regular 1870 half dime reverse die was used to strike the Judd-815 through Judd-820 patterns. HALF DIME is enclosed within a wreath of corn, wheat, oak, and maple, tied with a bow at the bottom. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Examples were also struck in silver and copper. Only three or four pieces are believed known of the reeded edge and plain edge variants that were struck in aluminum. Incredible field-device contrast earned this piece a Deep Cameo designation by PCGS. The razor-sharp strike and virtually untouched surfaces combine to further justify a Superb Gem grade. Finest known by two points (6/20).

Ex: Reed Hawn Collection (*Stack's*, 3/1977), lot 767; *The Lemus Collection, Queller Family Collection Part Two / FUN Signature* (*Heritage*, 1/2009), lot 1725.
PCGS# 535395

10247 1870 Standard Silver Dime, Judd-828, Pollock-918, High R.6, PR67+ Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. This William Barber design features a seated figure of Liberty facing left and supporting a shield in her right hand, an olive branch in her left on the obverse. A free-standing liberty pole is present behind the shield. On the reverse 10 CENTS is within a wreath of cotton and corn, with the inscription STANDARD above. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Silver, copper, and aluminum examples in this design exist with plain and reeded edges. USPatterns.com suggests about a dozen known of this type. Blue and gold patina color this glossy brown, immaculately preserved Superb Gem. A few tiny lint marks appear in the upper-left obverse field.

NGC ID# 29V5, PCGS# 61072



**1870 Standard Silver Dime in Aluminum
Judd-830, PR65**

10248 1870 Standard Silver Dime, Judd-830, Pollock-920, High R.7, PR65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This William Barber design features a seated figure of Liberty facing left and supporting a shield in her right hand, an olive branch in her left on the obverse. A free-standing liberty pole is present behind the shield. On the reverse 10 CENTS is within a wreath of cotton and corn, with the inscription STANDARD above. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. This was a widely produced obverse / reverse combination. Pieces were struck in silver, copper, and aluminum — both reeded and plain edge variants of each. This is the rarest combination with only two or three pieces known. Medium density streaky gray patina is seen across each side of this impeccably preserved pattern. The strike is complete and there are no noticeable surface flaws.

PCGS# 61074



**1870 Standard Silver Dime in Aluminum
Judd-854, PR66+ Cameo**

10249 1870 Standard Silver Dime, Judd-854, Pollock-962, High R.7, PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A bust of Liberty faces right on the obverse. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is around the periphery and the motto IN GOD WE TRUST is on a scroll below. On the reverse one can see the denomination 10 CENTS and the date 1870 within a wreath of cotton and corn. The word STANDARD is at the top. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. Fewer than six examples are thought to exist, according to USPatterns.com. Brilliant surfaces flash noticeably, and the Cameo effect is pronounced. High-end for the grade with a bit of softness on the first two date digits.

NGC ID# 29VX, PCGS# 861098



**1870 Standard Silver Dime in Aluminum
Judd-871, PR61**

10250 1870 Standard Silver Dime, Judd-871, Pollock-968, High R.7, PR61 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Liberty faces right and wears a headband ornamented with a star. The reverse features an oak and laurel wreath with STANDARD SILVER above and the date below. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. This pattern, one of probably fewer than six extant, showcases blushes of golden color across flashy surfaces with evidence of minor corrosion — a common trait among improperly stored aluminum products. More attractive than the grade suggests.

Ex: Regency Auction XXI (Legend Rare Coin Auctions, 5/2017), lot 44.

PCGS# 61115



1870 Standard Silver Quarter in Silver Judd-877, PR65

10251 1870 Standard Silver Quarter, Judd-877, Pollock-974, Low R.7, PR65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse displays a seated figure of Liberty facing left with 13 stars arranged around the border and the date below. Liberty supports a shield with her left (facing) hand, over which is draped a scroll inscribed with LIBERTY. The reverse depicts the denomination 25 / CENTS within a wreath of cotton and corn. The word STANDARD is at the top. Struck in silver with a plain edge. Fewer than a dozen Judd-877 patterns were sold to collectors as part of complete standard silver sets. An array of violet, blue, and gold tones covers the obverse of this near-Gem, while similar hues adorn the reverse periphery, leaving the center mostly brilliant on that side. NGC ID# 29WK, PCGS# 61121



1870 Standard Silver Quarter in Copper Judd-903, PR65 Brown

10253 1870 Standard Silver Quarter, Judd-903, Pollock-1018, High R.7, PR65 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The bust of Liberty faces right on the obverse with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around and the motto IN GOD WE TRUST on a scroll below. Liberty's hair is tied in a bun. On the reverse, the denomination 25 CENTS and date 1870 are in a wreath of cotton and corn with the inscription STANDARD above. Struck in copper with a plain edge. This is one of the more than 250+ distinct patterns produced in 1870, many of which are part of the "standard silver" series. Still, fewer than a dozen Judd-903 coins are known. Glossy brown surfaces maintain considerable copper-orange color around the reverse border, with iridescent accents elsewhere. A handful of minute carbon spots have no effect on the appeal of this CAC-approved Gem. PCGS# 61147



1870 Quarter in Silver Judd-883, PR66 Cameo

10252 1870 Quarter, Judd-883, Pollock-981, R.7, PR66 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse depicts the William Barber-designed seated figure of Liberty facing left, with thirteen stars around and the date below. The reverse is of the regular issue design. Struck in silver with a plain edge. Probably fewer than a dozen examples are known, and this PR66 Cameo representative ranks among the finest. It maintains complete brilliance on each side, accentuating profound field-device contrast. Small lint marks are as-made. NGC ID# 29WR, PCGS# 800007



1870 Quarter in Aluminum Judd-925, PR64 Cameo

10254 1870 Seated Quarter, Judd-925, Pollock-1030, R.8, PR64 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular Seated Liberty quarter design for the year. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. USPatterns.com notes likely fewer than six pieces known, while Pollock lists three distinct examples. PCGS reports this PR64 Cameo plus one in PR66 Cameo, while the NGC *Census* shows a single submission in PR66 Cameo (6/20). This aluminum Seated quarter rarity enjoys dramatic field-device contrast, with nearly brilliant surfaces showing the thinnest blushes of pale golden color over certain areas. PCGS# 800074



1870 Half Dollar in Copper Judd-935, PR67 Brown

10255 1870 Half Dollar, Judd-935, Pollock-1041, High R.6, PR67 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Bass-Simpson. William Barber's version of a seated figure of Liberty faces left on the obverse with 13 stars around. The date is below, a free-standing liberty pole is behind, and LIBERTY is inscribed on a scroll crossing a small shield. The reverse is the same type that was used to coin regular issue With Motto Seated halves. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Although more than a dozen of these patterns are thought to exist, few can match the aesthetic and technical quality. Gorgeous ocean-blue toning includes iridescent accents of violet, magenta, and orange around the peripheral devices. Ex: Auction Sale No. 15 (Abe Kosoff, 5/1942), lot 220; 61st Sale (New Netherlands, 6/1970), lot 38; Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Bass Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1195. NGC ID# 29Y7, PCGS# 61181



1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar in Silver Judd-958, PR64 Cameo

10257 1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-958, Pollock-1109, High R.6, PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The Standard Silver design showing Liberty wearing a coronet inscribed LIBERTY in raised letters. The reverse reads 50 CENTS 1870 in the center and is surrounded by the usual wreath of cotton and corn. Struck in silver with a plain edge. By pattern standards, this is a fairly accessible type. However, the present example is the only submission at PCGS with a Cameo designation (6/20). Faint blushes of peripheral golden color cede to brilliant, starkly contrasted centers. A touch of strike softness occurs over Liberty's middle curls and headband, the E in CENTS, and the tops of 18. Ex: Regency Auction XXI (Legend Rare Coin Auctions, 5/2017), lot 70. PCGS# 535088



1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar in Copper Judd-948, PR65 Brown

10256 1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-948, Pollock-1076, High R.7, PR65 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This Standard Silver half depicts Liberty facing right and wearing a coronet. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA surrounds the obverse border in large letters, while IN GOD WE TRUST resides on a scroll on the obverse exergue. The date is relegated to the reverse beneath the denomination, inside an agricultural wreath. STANDARD is displayed above. This design variant shows LIBERTY on a scroll in relief, and the end of the cap is below the second S in STATES. Struck in copper with a plain edge. With only six or so examples known, Judd-948 is a rarity in any grade. This high-end near-Gem features coppery-brown surfaces with areas of violet, magenta, orange, and blue toning. Ex: Regency Auction XX (Legend Rare Coin Auctions, 1/2017), lot 64. NGC ID# 29YH, PCGS# 61194



1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar Struck in Aluminum Judd-986, PR66 Deep Cameo

10258 1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-986, Pollock-1107, High R.7, PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Liberty faces right and wears a diadem inscribed LIBERTY. Her hair is tied up in a bun. IN GOD WE TRUST is below within a scroll, and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA completes the obverse legend. The reverse features a wreath of oak and laurel leaves, with 50 CENTS crowded inside and the date below. STANDARD SILVER frames the wreath. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. All variations of this design in silver, copper, and aluminum with plain and reeded edges have populations of six pieces or fewer. This PR66 Deep Cameo representative displays dramatic white-on-black contrast. Both side flash appreciably when rotated. Ex: Regency Auction XXI (Legend Rare Coin Auctions, 5/2017), lot 80. PCGS# 535134



1870 Standard Silver Dollar in Silver Judd-996, PR66 Cameo

10259 1870 Standard Silver Dollar, Judd-996, Pollock-1127, High R.7, PR66 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A seated Liberty faces left, with 13 stars ringing the rim and the date 1870 in exergue. She holds a shield with her right hand and an olive branch in her left. A cap rests atop a Liberty pole, and a scroll crosses the shield with LIBERTY. On the reverse a wreath of corn and cotton encloses 1 / DOLLAR, the latter in an upcurving arc, with STANDARD in tiny letters at the upper rim. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. About a dozen examples are known of this impressively designed pattern. This is an exceptionally attractive pattern. The fields are deeply reflective and establish the mirrored background required for the Cameo designation against the thickly frosted fields. The centers are mostly brilliant with light golden-rose toning seen around the margins on each side. PCGS# 535392

1870 Standard Silver Dollar in Aluminum Judd-1001, PR64 Cameo Unique (?) Plain Edge Variant

10260 1870 Standard Silver Dollar, Judd-1001, Pollock-1133, R.8, PR64 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Standard dollar that depicts Liberty seated, her right hand resting on a shield and holding a ribbon, her left hand holds an olive branch, a Liberty pole is seen in the background with cap on top. The central motif on the reverse is the denomination, 1 DOLLAR, surrounded by a broad wreath of cotton and corn, and STANDARD at the top of that side. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. This obverse / reverse combination was struck also in silver and copper. All three metals (including aluminum) were produced with reeded and plain edges. The reeded edge aluminum pieces are rare with only three or four examples known. However, with a plain edge it appears to be unique. The surfaces are unoxidized, and for a reason. The piece was lacquered (almost certainly by King Farouk's conservator). This is evident by the oil-slick iridescence seen over each side. The devices are heavily frosted and present strong contrast against the deeply reflective proof fields. For the advanced pattern collector.

Ex: Waldo Newcomer; King Farouk Collection (Sotheby's, 2/1954); Major Lenox Lohr; Empire Coin Co., 1961; George N. Polis Collection (Bowers and Merena, 6/1991), lot 1130.

PCGS# 800027



1870 Silver Dollar in Aluminum Judd-1006, PR64+

10261 1870 Silver Dollar, Judd-1006, Pollock-1139, High R.7, PR64+ PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's Seated Liberty design with Liberty's right hand holding a shield, left hand an olive branch, Liberty pole behind the right elbow. Thirteen stars around, with the date below. The reverse features the regular Seated dollar design. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge.

USPatterns.com reports three or four examples of Judd-1006 known. A few more, perhaps four or five, exist in aluminum with plain edges. These would have been distributed as part of complete sets that included the half dime, dime, quarter, half dollar, and dollar. Other sets were made in silver and copper with both edge types, and some also included a three cent silver coin. There are a few tiny rim disturbances along the obverse that undoubtedly play a role in holding back the grade. Both sides are reflective and faintly toned with eye-catching field device contrast. No other imperfections are noted on either side of this aluminum rarity.

Ex: A. Bernard Shore Collection (*Superior*, 1/1988), lot 2265; Lemus Collection.

PCGS# 61253

1870 Standard Silver Dollar in Copper Judd-1010, PR66 Red and Brown

10262 1870 Standard Silver Dollar, Judd-1010, Pollock-1143, R.7, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. James B. Longacre's Indian Princess design features Liberty seated beside a globe, wearing an Indian headdress. The word LIBERTY is inscribed across the center of the globe and Liberty is holding a pole topped with Phrygian cap. The reverse features the word STANDARD at the top with 1 DOLLAR encompassed by a wreath of cotton and corn. This design was apparently based on a sketch Longacre made prior to 1852, but it was not until 1870 that William made use of it and adapted it on a number of different pattern coins (Longacre had died the previous year). Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Fewer than a dozen pieces are known of this design, edge, and metal variant. Also produced in silver and aluminum, with plain and reeded edges. A remarkable amount of original mint red remains on each side. In fact, the areas that show the most mellowing are the devices, which also are tinted blue. Fully struck.

PCGS# 71258



1870 Indian Princess Dollar in Silver Judd-1015, Richly Toned PR66

10263 1870 Dollar, Judd-1015, Pollock-1149, Low R.7, PR66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's Indian Princess obverse shows Liberty seated, with her left hand resting on a globe and right hand holding a Liberty pole with cap on top. There are two conjoined flags behind, one ornamented with 22 stars. The reverse is the regular-issue Seated dollar design. Struck in silver with a plain edge. William Barber is generally credited with this majestic obverse, but it was actually designed by James Longacre, who died in early 1869. The better way to phrase it is "a William Barber-implemented design." Examples are known in silver, copper, and aluminum — both reeded edge and plain edge variants. About a dozen pieces are known of this plain edge variety (with a similar number of reeded edge dollars produced). The surfaces have taken on multiple layers of toning, which yields an attractive color palette on each side. Fully struck. NGC ID# 29ZY, PCGS# 61263



1870 Seated Dollar in Nickel Judd-1022, MS62 Possibly Two Known

10264 1870 Seated Dollar, Judd-1022, Pollock-1157, Low R.7, MS62 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular-issue Seated Liberty dies for the year. Struck in nickel with a reeded edge. Not only is the one of the few large-size patterns struck in this metal-edge combination, it is also one of the only patterns known to have been struck from both proof and circulation-strike dies. This Mint State representative features brilliant surfaces that are lustrous rather than flashy or reflective, with considerable softness around the rims. Probably fewer than a half dozen Judd-1022 pieces exists, both formats included. The Farouk Collection contained two Mint State examples, and as far as we can tell, the only certified business strikes are this MS62 Simpson coin and an MS66 from the Denali Collection.

Ex: Possibly King Farouk Palace Collection Sale (Sotheby's 2/1954), lot 1839; possibly Gaston DiBello Collection (Stack's, 5/1970), lot 412; possibly Dr. Walter Lee Crouch Collection (Superior Galleries, 6/1977), lot 17; Father Flanagan's Boys Home Sale (Superior Galleries, 5/1990), lot 3338, where it brought \$5,500.

PCGS# 71270



1870 Quarter Eagle in Nickel
Judd-1028, PR64+ Cameo
Unique

10265 1870 Quarter Eagle, Judd-1028, Pollock-1163, Unique, PR64+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Formerly considered a dies trial strike, featuring the regular-issue Liberty Head quarter eagle dies from 1870. Struck in nickel with a reeded edge. USPatterns.com suggests these off-metal strikings were produced for sale to collectors. Examples were also produced in copper (fewer than a half-dozen known) and aluminum (fewer than three pieces known). In nickel, this piece is believed to be unique, and it has an illustrious pedigree. The surfaces display the expected nickel-gray color with slight golden patina present also. Also as expected, the hardness of the metal kept the design from fully striking up all the design details. The piece appears to have been struck with the pressure required for a proof gold coin; meaning, the pressure was far less than required to fully strike up nickel. A few flyspecks of carbon are seen on each side, and there is planchet porosity seen on the lower portion of the reverse. The fields are brightly reflective and the devices display thick mint frost, the combination producing the always-popular cameo effect.

Ex: William Woodin; 1914 ANS Exhibit; Waldo Newcomer.
 PCGS# 535202

1870 Liberty Half Eagle in Aluminum
Judd-1033, PR65 Cameo
Two Pieces Believed Extant

10266 1870 Five Dollar, Judd-1033, Pollock-1168, R.8, PR65 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse and reverse feature the regular Liberty Head design. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Judd-1033 is rare. USPatterns.com reports fewer than three pieces exist, and we can trace two distinct examples at most. This piece seems to be different from the one that appeared as lot 1141 in Stack's February 1977 sale of the T. Henry Allen Collection. An unplated example was sold as part of the King Farouk sale. It probably represents either this piece or the Allen coin, although we have no way of knowing, and the Allen piece may be the same as the one offered here. Plate matching is difficult. According to our Permanent Auction Archives, this is the first Judd-1033 we have handled. It is also the only one certified by either PCGS or NGC (6/20). This is a brilliant, silver-gray Gem proof with flashy fields and thickly frosted devices. A shallow planchet void occurs below star 5, and the eagle's neck feathers are incomplete.
 PCGS# 800070



1870 Ten Dollar in Aluminum Judd-1036, PR65+ Cameo Probably Only Two Known

10267 1870 Ten Dollar, Judd-1036, Pollock-1171, R.8, PR65+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The regular ten dollar dies for the year. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. While long regarded as regular dies trial pieces, these were more likely struck for sale to collectors as part of complete off-metal sets. Like the 1870 half eagle in aluminum also included in this sale, only two Judd-1036 examples have been traced. This PR65+ Cameo is from David Akers' section of the Auction '88 sale. We handled a different PR65 Cameo representative as part of our February 2013 Long Beach Signature. Andrew Pollock lists another as ex: Col. Green, Farouk, which is likely a previous appearance of one of the two coins mentioned above. Watery fields and frosted motifs set up eye-catching black-and-white contrast typical of aluminum patterns. Both sides are lightly toned, and a spot of dark color left of the foot of the 1 acts as a helpful pedigree identifier.

Ex: Auction '88 (David Akers, 8/1988), lot 736.

NGC ID# 2WKP, PCGS# 800071

1871 Three Cent Nickel in Aluminum Judd-1046, PR66 Cameo

10268 1871 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-1046, Pollock-1180, High R.7, PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A trial strike from the regular-issue three cent nickels dies. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. It is likely these off-metal products were mint delicacies specifically produced for sale to collectors as part of complete year sets. Only two or three pieces are believed to exist in this metal. It is also known in copper, with an estimated half-dozen examples extant. Population data from the grading services underscores the absolute rarity of the Judd-1046. Only two examples have been certified, both at PCGS, none at NGC (6/20). A non-Cameo PR65 has been graded, and then there is this piece. That short story may well tell the tale of this aluminum rarity. As with many patterns struck in this metal, the depth of mirroring is deeply reflective and the devices thickly frosted, which yields the cameo effect seen here. A few light streaks of deeper gray patina are seen on the obverse.

PCGS# 800038



**1871 Five Cents in Copper
Judd-1051, PR67 Brown**

10269 1871 Five Cents, Judd-1051, Pollock-1185, Low R.6, PR67 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is similar to the issued three cent nickel, although larger in scale. The reverse features a bushy wreath with V above CENTS. CENTS is curved, and the Roman numeral V is shaded on the right. Struck in copper with a plain edge. The Judd reference describes the reversed shading on the V as “presenting a curious appearance.” This glossy brown Superb Gem reveals gorgeous ocean-blue patina on each side. The surfaces are carbon and contact-free.

NGC ID# 2A2M, PCGS# 61310

**1871 Half Dime in Aluminum
Judd-1072, PR66 Cameo**

10270 1871 Half Dime, Judd-1072, Pollock-1208, R.7, PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. From regular issue dies with a reeded edge, but in struck in aluminum. This die trial piece was likely originally offered as part of denomination sets, struck in off-metals. Pieces were also produced in copper, and there is a single example known in nickel. Fewer than a half-dozen pieces are believed known in aluminum. Patterns struck in aluminum are generally well-produced. Most exhibit deep mirrors in the fields and frosted devices, as seen here. The method for refining aluminum was labor-intensive until the late-1880s, and there are also numerous pieces that show planchet laminations and flaws. On this piece there are a few shallow voids in the right obverse field, but just a couple of tiny ones on the reverse. Bright, untuned surfaces throughout.

NGC ID# 2A39, PCGS# 861331



1871 Standard Silver Dime in Copper Judd-1081, PR65 Brown

10271 1871 Standard Silver Dime, Judd-1081, Pollock-1217, Low R.7, PR65 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. James Longacre's Seated Liberty design with Liberty's head decorated with an Indian headdress, paired with the reverse that features 10 CENTS in the center, surrounded by a wreath of cotton and corn, and the word STANDARD at the top of the reverse. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This design is plentiful in silver relative to the other Longacre Standard Silver designs for the year. Only a half dozen or so pieces exist in copper, along with two in aluminum and possibly one in nickel. This Gem is the sole finest in the Brown color category (6/20). Both sides are glossy, with vibrant blue and magenta toning on the obverse and more subdued pastel shades on the reverse.

PCGS# 61340

1871 Standard Silver Quarter in Aluminum Judd-1098, PR67 Deep Cameo Three Coins Known

10272 1871 Standard Silver Quarter, Judd-1098, Pollock-1234, R.8, PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The Longacre design for the Standard Silver series with stars encircling the obverse, paired with the usually seen Standard Silver reverse from this year. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. This design also exists in silver and copper, and approximately a dozen examples are known in each metal. Aluminum pieces are far rarer and apparently only three are known today. This is a superior Deep Cameo example. The fields are unfathomably deep in their reflectivity and the devices are heavily frosted. Brilliant throughout with a few tiny planchet flakes on each side.

Ex: *The Estates of Philip M. Mann, Jr. & Glenn B. Smedley* (Bowers and Merena, 9/1988), lot 595; Auction '90 (Superior Galleries, 8/1990), lot 1419; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 3472.

NGC ID# 2A3Z, PCGS# 512827



**1871 Quarter, Struck in Nickel
Judd-1104, PR65 Cameo
Unique in This Metal**

10273 1871 Quarter Dollar, Judd-1104, Pollock-1240, Unique, PR65 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular dies issue of 1871, but struck in nickel with a reeded edge. The design was also struck in copper (Judd-1102) and aluminum (Judd-1103). USPatterns.com states the off-metal patterns were made specifically for sale to collectors. Apparently four or five copper examples are extant, while only two or three are known in aluminum. It is believed this strike in nickel is unique. The fields are remarkably reflective for a nickel proof. There is evidence of porosity on each side. Surprisingly well struck, just a bit of localized softness is seen on the high points of the eagle. Light, even patina.

Ex: Waldo Newcomer; Lenox Lohr; Allison Park Collection (ANR, 8/2004), lot 1282.

PCGS# 535063

**1871 Indian Princess Half in Silver
Judd-1114, PR67+ Cameo
Finest of Six Pieces Known**

10274 1871 Half Dollar, Judd-1114, Pollock-1250, High R.7, PR67+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Longacre's Seated Liberty faces left, wearing an Indian Princess headdress and a flowing robe. Her left hand rests atop a globe wrapped with a scroll bearing the word LIBERTY in raised letters, while holding a spear and Liberty cap in her right hand. Two flags — one bearing 13 stars — are in the background, with the date 1871 in the exergue. Thirteen stars fill the periphery. The reverse is from the regular half dollar dies for the year. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. About a half dozen pieces are believed known in silver. This is the finest. An MS67 also shows on the NGC Census Report, but it is this same coin (ex: Lemus) before it crossed over to a PCGS holder. Much brilliance remains in the interiors while surrounded by light golden-rose and blue peripheral color. Strong contrast is seen between the mirrored fields and frosted devices.

Ex: New England Museum Properties (Stack's, 10/1998), lot 622; Lemus / Queller Family Collection (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1806, where it sold for \$40,250.

PCGS# 534824



1871 Indian Princess Dollar in Silver Judd-1127, PR63

10275 1871 Dollar, Judd-1127, Pollock-1263, R.8, PR63 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is of James B. Longacre's Indian Princess design, in a starless (plain) field, with date 1871 below and his initials J.B.L. at the lower right. The reverse die is the same one used on regular-issue silver dollars. Struck in silver with a plain edge. Only three or four pieces are believed to exist in silver, but USPatterns.com lists only two examples. From our Queller catalog (2009) we excerpt this background information about this piece:

"The year 1871 continued the striking in various metals and denominations of both the Standard Silver and Longacre's Indian Princess designs, here apparently developed by William Barber more than two years after Longacre's death on January 1, 1869. Of course, other designs by the new Mint chief engraver also began to appear in greater quantities as the decade wore on. Although this pattern bears Longacre's initials in posthumous tribute, some patterns of 1870 (Judd-1008 through 1019) bear his full name spelled out.

"These coins were sold in complete five-piece sets from the half dime through silver dollar.

"Considerable cameo contrast appears on both sides, enhanced by the unadorned, barren obverse field. A few hairlines appear in those fields, but this design is still stunningly attractive. A few stray rose and gold highlights appear, but the coin is still mostly silver."

Ex: Byron Johnson; Robert L. Hughes; Rudy Sieck Collection / ANA Auction (Bowers and Ruddy, 7/1981), lot 268; Lemus Collection, Queller Family Collection Part Two / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1810.

NGC ID# 2A4P, PCGS# 61386



1871 Standard Silver Dollar, PR62 Judd-1133, Struck in Silver

10276 1871 Standard Silver Dollar, Judd-1133, Pollock-1270, High R.6, PR62 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A dollar pattern featuring Longacre's modified design with only 13 stars on the flag and the first and thirteenth peripheral stars closer to the base. The reverse has 1 DOLLAR as the central design element which is surrounded by a wreath of cotton and corn, and the word STANDARD above. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. More than a dozen examples are known, having been sold as part of complete standard silver sets from the half dime through the dollar. Reflective, lightly hairlined surfaces are attractively toned in golden-orange patina.

NGC ID# 2A4W, PCGS# 61393



1871 Standard Silver Dollar in Silver Judd-1139, PR65 Deep Cameo Four Confirmed Examples

10277 1871 Standard Silver Dollar, Judd-1139, Pollock-1281, High R.7, PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's implementation of James Longacre's design for the Seated dollar. The obverse shows an Indian Princess, facing left, hand on globe, two flags behind (one with 22 stars), Liberty pole behind with Phrygian cap atop the pole. Thirteen stars around are arranged around the border, date below. The reverse shows a complex agricultural wreath with 1 DOLLAR within, the word STANDARD in small letters around the upper border, a.k.a. the "Standard Silver" reverse of 1870. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

These patterns were sold as part of complete Standard Silver sets from the half dime through the dollar. About four examples are known in silver with a reeded edge, one of which resides in the ANS collection. Other Judd-1139 dollars include the 1952 ANA sale example (New Netherlands, 8/1952), lot 2882 with "Two small obverse nicks" and the Bass-Simpson coin in PR66. There are also three pieces confirmed in silver with a plain edge. Similar quantities exist in copper with each edge variant. Aluminum examples of each type are believed to be unique.

Each side of this gleaming Gem proof is mainly brilliant with the faintest trace of thin golden color. Deep Cameo contrast between the fully defined motifs and watery mirrors is profound. A small toning spot in the dentils above star 7 acts as a pedigree identifier.

Ex: *Old Colony Collection* (American Numismatic Rarities, 12/2005), lot 1008.

PCGS# 534828

1871 Standard Silver Dollar, PR65 Cameo Judd-1144, Struck in Aluminum, Unique

10278 1871 Standard Silver Dollar, Judd-1144, Pollock-1286, Unique, PR65 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. James Longacre's design for the Seated dollar, as executed by William Barber. The obverse shows a left-facing Indian Princess, with left hand on globe and two flags behind, one showing 22 stars. Liberty pole stands behind topped by a Phrygian cap. Thirteen stars around are arranged around the border with the date below. The reverse shows a wreath of cotton and corn with 1 DOLLAR within, the word STANDARD in small letters around the upper border, a.k.a. the "Standard Silver" reverse of 1870. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge.

This is believed to be the unique example of Judd-1144. Another aluminum representative of this design was struck in aluminum but with a reeded edge. It is also a one-of-a-kind specimen that forms part of the Simpson Collection. The razor-sharp design elements are struck in high relief and set against blatantly reflective fields. Faint hints of golden color complement the obverse, while the reverse maintains total brilliance. A small planchet flaw occurs at Liberty's foot.

Ex: *Tangible Assets; Teletrade* (3/1993); *William H. LaBelle, Sr. Collection* (American Numismatic Rarities, 7/2005), lot 70; *Pre-Long Beach Sale* (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2006), lot 816; *Superior Galleries* (5/2006); *Southern collection*.

PCGS# 534858



**1871 Standard Silver Dollar in Copper
Judd-1148, PR66 Red and Brown
Ex: Haseltine-Garrett**

**1871 Commercial Dollar, PR65
Judd-1155, Struck in Silver
Two Confirmed Examples**

10279 1871 Standard Silver Dollar, Judd-1148, Pollock-1290, Low R.7, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Garrett-Simpson. James Longacre's design (as implemented by William Barber) features Liberty seated next to a globe with a feathered bonnet, flags behind, and a staff in her hand with a cap at the end. There are 13 stars around the periphery and 22 stars on the flag. The regular Seated Liberty reverse die is used. Struck in copper with a plain edge.

About a dozen Judd-1148 representatives are known. Aside from its fantastic technical quality, part of what makes this particular Premium Gem so appealing is its connection to Philadelphia coin dealer John Haseltine. Haseltine had deep ties to the Mint and was often a vehicle for bringing numismatic delicacies to market. This piece was likely obtained directly from the Mint through Haseltine, who offered it for the first time in March 1883. Today, it maintains near-pristine surfaces with copper-orange color that have mellowed somewhat. Rich violet and magenta accents appear on the obverse, and they dominate the reverse. A handful of microscopic carbon flecks are noted.

Ex: 65th Sale (John W. Haseltine, 3/1883), addenda lot 9, where it realized \$9.00; The Garrett Collection, Part II (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1980), lot 1047; Classics Sale (Stack's, 9/2003), lot 75; Cat Daddy Collection (Stack's, 11/2007), lot 1159, unsold.

NGC ID# 26W8, PCGS# 71410

10280 1871 Commercial Dollar, Judd-1155, Pollock-1299, R.8, PR65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Commercial dollar pattern that depicts Liberty seated on the obverse, conjoined flags behind, left hand resting on the globe, and right hand wrapped around a Liberty pole with Phrygian cap on top. The reverse has COMMERCIAL DOLLAR / 420 Grs / 900 FINE in the center, surrounded by an olive wreath with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA at the upper margin. Struck in silver with a plain edge.

Andrew Pollock lists a single example of this Commercial dollar pattern in his 1994 reference. That listing is the William Sieck Collection coin (Bowers and Ruddy, 7/1981), lot 311 that we last offered in 2001 as PR63 NGC. This Gem is the second confirmed example. It last appeared publicly in 2004 and before that in 1995. With only two known representatives that tend to show up once every 10 to 15 years at most, we are certain this offering will generate considerable enthusiasm.

Both sides are richly toned in golden-orange and russet patina with splashes of violet and magenta. Moderately frosted devices stand out against the flashy fields.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/1995), lot 5553; Pre-Long Beach Elite Auction (Superior Galleries, 5-6/2004), lot 2227; Southern Collection. NGC ID# 2A5E, PCGS# 61417



1871 Ten Dollar Liberty in Aluminum Judd-1174, PR66 Cameo

10281 1871 Liberty Eagle, Judd-1174, Pollock-1316, R.8, PR66 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular Liberty Head eagle dies for the year. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. These off-metal strikes were made for collectors and available in copper, aluminum, and nickel. About six pieces exist in copper, fewer than three are confirmed in aluminum, and one is known in nickel. We offered a PR66 Judd-1174 in July 2005 that appears to be distinct from this piece. Andrew Pollock lists another as ex: Pine Tree Auctions (3/1974), lot 434; Paramount (4/1977), lot 182. The plates for that piece make pedigree matching difficult. The Farouk Collection also contained an example that almost certainly corresponds to one of the previously mentioned listings, if not this one. Both sides are flashy and largely brilliant with dramatic Cameo contrast between the fields and devices. A trace of thin gold color is more noticeable on the obverse. A few tiny planchet voids occur on each side.

NGC ID# 2A5U, PCGS# 509992

1872 Three Cent Nickel in Aluminum Judd-1186, PR67

10282 1872 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-1186, Pollock-1326, High R.7, PR67 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular three cent nickel design for the year. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. Judd-1186 would have been sold to collectors as part of complete aluminum sets. Saul Teichman believes just two or three examples are known, and we have only been able to trace this piece and the Danali Collection representative in PR66 Cameo. The present Premium Gem is flashy and largely brilliant with a hint of undesignated contrast and a blush of pale golden color.

Ex: Allison Park Collection (*American Numismatic Rarities*, 8/2004), lot 1256.

NGC ID# 2A5Z, PCGS# 61457



1872 Ten Cent in Aluminum Judd-1194, PR64 Cameo

10283 1872 Ten Cents, Judd-1194, Pollock-1334, R.8, PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Formerly these were considered regular dies trial pieces for the 1872 dime. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. The two or three pieces known are actually made-for-collectors rarities, since there is no justifiable reason to produce an experimental dime in aluminum or copper. Nevertheless, this is an incredibly rare piece and one that is infrequently offered. PCGS has only certified one other Judd-1194, a non-Cameo (5/20). NGC has certified none. The fields on this piece are incredibly deep in their mirrored reflectivity and establish a strong backlight for the frosted devices. Just the slightest tinge of color is present over each side.

PCGS# 535197





1872 Amazonian Quarter in Silver Judd-1195, PR65+ Cameo

10284 1872 Quarter Dollar, Judd-1195, Pollock-1335, Low R.7, PR65+ Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's Amazonian design with Liberty seated, facing left, her right hand touching the head of a spread-wing eagle, sword in left hand. Thirteen stars are on the upper portion of that side with the date below. The reverse has a reversed variant of the eagle seen on the obverse, denomination below, and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around much of the perimeter on that side. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. At least seven examples are known in silver. Two of those are in museums, one at the Western Heritage Museum in Omaha, from the Byron Reed Collection, and the other at the ANA Museum in Colorado Springs, from the Harry Bass Collection. Additional pieces were produced in copper and aluminum.

Many pattern collectors consider the Amazonian design, which William Barber created, to be the most beautiful design ever created for a coin. It was a mere 18 years after they were coined that the Amazonian name first appeared in the catalog of Lorin Parmelee's Collection, sold by New York Coin and Stamp in 1890. It is widely believed the name was given to the design by David Prosky.

The fields display bright reflectivity from the proof finish, a brightness that is little dimmed by the toning. Likewise, the devices are nicely frosted, and to our eyes give the coin a cameo appearance. The obverse is several shades deeper in hue than the reverse with ever-deepening reddish patina gathering around the margin. The reverse, however, still retains significant original brilliance in the center with a light speckling of reddish-golden toning around the periphery. The impression of a curved piece of wire is seen on the reverse just to the left of the eagle's wing, making a readily identifiable pedigree identifier.

PCGS# 535349



1872 Seated Quarter in Copper Judd-1198, PR64+ Brown

1872 William Barber Half in Silver Judd-1200, PR65 Deep Cameo

10285 1872 Seated Quarter, Judd-1198, Pollock-1338, R.8, PR64+ Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Both sides feature the regular Seated Liberty quarter dollar design for the year. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. USPatterns.com reports fewer than six examples known, but the certification totals are even lower. Aside from this PR64+ Brown, PCGS lists just one other in PR65 Red and Brown. There are another two in PR64 and PR65 Brown at NGC (6/20). Those grading events likely include at least one or two duplications. Powder-blue and lavender accents are slightly more pronounced on the reverse, while copper-orange color surrounds the stars and date on the obverse. Razor-sharp and carefully preserved.

NGC ID# 2A6A, PCGS# 61469

10286 1872 Half Dollar, Judd-1200, Pollock-1340, Low R.7, PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is of the William Barber Amazonian design. A seated Liberty faces left, holding a sword in her left hand and resting her left arm on a large shield. Her outstretched right hand is on the head of an eagle, wings partially spread, at her feet. Thirteen stars arranged seven and six are before and behind her head, respectively, and the date 1872 is in exergue. The reverse depicts a spread-winged eagle holding three arrows in its right talon and a shield in its left. An olive branch is in front of the shield. The usual national reference is above, with denomination spelled out HALF DOL. below. The scroll crossing the shield reads IN GOD WE TRUST. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. There are 10 separate pieces pedigreed on USPatterns.com, and there may be two or three others still in complete silver sets. This exceptional pattern displays mirror-like reflectivity in the fields with starkly contrasting, frosted devices. Each side shows just a hint of light, even golden-rose patina.

Ex: Gaston DiBello (*Stack's*, 5/1970), lot 381; Morris Evans Collection (*Bowers and Merena*, 8/1998), lot 2072; *Stack's* (11/2008), lot 3947.

PCGS# 535355



1872 Amazonian Half Dollar in Copper Judd-1201, PR67 Brown

10287 1872 Amazonian Half Dollar, Judd-1201, Pollock-1341, Low R.7, PR67 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse exhibits a seated figure of Liberty, right hand above the head of an eagle, left forearm resting on top of a shield, and left hand holding a sword. Around, 13 stars with the date below. The reverse has an eagle with spread wings, clutching three arrows in its right claw, its left leg raised with the claw supporting a shield with an olive branch in front. A scroll across the shield is inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST. Around is the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA with the denomination HALF DOL below. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

William Barber's Amazonian design is considered by some to be one of the best in the pattern series. About 10 to 12 pieces exist, two of which reside in institutional collections. This gorgeous Superb Gem proof showcases iridescent blue, magenta, and golden toning with faded mint red color faintly visible around the design elements. Ex: Mal Varner at 1997 ANA Convention; Jones Beach Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007, as PR66 Red and Brown PCGS), lot 1478.

NGC ID# 2A6D, PCGS# 61472



1872 Commercial Dollar in Copper Judd-1216, PR64 Red and Brown

10288 1872 Commercial Dollar, Judd-1216, Pollock-1357, Low R.7, PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's lower relief copy of James Longacre's famous Indian Princess design. Liberty is seated facing left, supporting a Liberty pole and a globe inscribed LIBERTY. Two flags are behind, one of which exhibits 13 stars. The reverse has UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above an olive wreath. GOD OUR TRUST is below the wreath on a scroll, and within the wreath are the legends COMMERCIAL / DOLLAR / 420 GRs / 900 FINE. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. About six Judd-1216 representatives are known. Glossy copper-brown surfaces are wildly toned in rose, violet, gold, orange, green, and blue iridescence. Quality is even finer than the grade suggests.

PCGS# 71487



1872 Gold Dollar in Silver-Plated Copper Judd-1227, PR62

10289 1872 Gold Dollar, Judd-1227, Pollock-1370, R.8, PR62 Silver Plated PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Traditionally described as dies trial strikings, these pieces were undoubtedly struck instead for collectors who assembled off-metal "trials" for sets each year. Struck in copper and silver plated with a reeded edge. The better-known versions of this off-metal strike are in copper and aluminum. However, a silver piece has been listed in the past and is undoubtedly this silver-plated version. The fields are bright and reflective and we do not see any of the underlying copper showing through the silver plating. A few small marks are noted on each side.

Ex: Waldo Newcomer; Farouk; Abner Kreisberg (2/1960); Federal Brand (10/1961); Harry X Boosel (RARCOA, 2/1973).

PCGS# 61499



1872 Gold Dollar in Copper Judd-1227, PR64 Brown

1872 Gold Dollar in Aluminum Judd-1228, PR67 Cameo

10290 1872 Gold Dollar, Judd-1227, Pollock-1370, R.8, PR64 Brown PCGS Ex: Bass-Simpson. Traditionally described as dies trial striking, these pieces were undoubtedly struck instead for collectors who assembled off-metal "trials" for sets each year. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Medallion turn. Only three or four examples are believed known in copper. Pieces are also extant in aluminum (even scarcer, only two or three pieces known), and allegedly there is a single piece struck in silver. This piece is listed as ex: Bass, but we do not see pedigree identifiers that conclusively confirm that. The surfaces still retain some cherry-red, but each side also displays mottled sea-green, blue, and yellow patina.
PCGS# 61499

10291 1872 Gold Dollar, Judd-1228, Pollock-1371, R.8, PR67 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Traditionally described as dies trial striking, these pieces were undoubtedly struck instead for collectors who assembled off-metal "trials" for sets each year. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Examples were also made in copper (three or four pieces known) and a single piece is known in silver. Only two or three examples are extant in aluminum. This is an exceptional aluminum striking. The fields are brightly reflective with thick mint frost over the devices, the result produces the cameo contrast as noted in the grade. Identifiable for pedigree purposes by a shallow planchet flake in the reverse field between the 1 and the upper portion of the wreath.
PCGS# 535072



1872 Liberty Head Half Eagle, PR67+ Brown Judd-1243, Struck in Copper

10292 1872 Liberty Head Half Eagle, Judd-1243, Pollock-1385, High R.7, PR67+ Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular-issue design for the Liberty Head half eagle. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This rare off-metal pattern exists to the extent of only three to four pieces. A similar number of equally rare examples are also known in aluminum. Numismatic tradition suggests that these were dies trials struck to test the dies before striking proof examples in gold, although it is more likely that they were deliberately made for sale to collectors of the time. Whatever their original purpose may have been, the copper and aluminum strikings are significant rarities and highly desirable today.

This example is a remarkable glittering proof with deeply mirrored fields and excellent cameo contrast. Both sides have rich mahogany color with intense blue, violet, magenta, and olive toning. A few faint spots assist in pedigree research, especially over the extreme left serif of E in UNITED.

Ex: 85th ANA Sale (Stack's, 8/1976), lot 3673; Jones Beach Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 1488.

NGC ID# 2A7D, PCGS# 61515





1872 Amazonian Twenty Dollar Struck in Aluminum Judd-1252, PR67 Cameo Only Two Pieces Confirmed

10293 1872 Amazonian Twenty Dollar, Judd-1252, Pollock-1394, R.8, PR67 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's famous Amazonian design. The obverse features a head of Liberty wearing a Phrygian cap inscribed LIBERTY, facing left, with thirteen stars around and the date, 1872 below. The reverse displays an eagle with spread wings holding three arrows in its right talon and supporting a shield in its left. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is around, and the denomination TWENTY DOL. is below. A scroll crossing the shield is inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge.

William Barber produced patterns for all six gold denominations in 1872, all using his famous Amazonian design. The reverse was copied from Barber's "Amazonian" design for the quarter, half dollar, and dollar patterns of the same date, but the obverse features a Liberty head with a Phrygian cap, rather than the seated figure used on the silver denominations. This was the only time a uniform design was produced for all six gold denominations (information courtesy of USPatterns.com).

One set is known in gold, two pieces are confirmed in aluminum, with a third reported, and about a dozen were issued in copper. This is a magnificent aluminum pattern. At the time these pieces were produced, aluminum was scarcer than gold. It wasn't until 1886 and the discovery of the electrolytic method of producing aluminum that the metal was easily produced and it became cheaper and more widely used. Prior to that time, patterns struck in aluminum frequently showed laminations. This particular piece displays a shallow diagonal lamination just above the hair bun, and there is another circular lamination between the back of the cap and star 9. The surfaces are bright and show the usual deep reflectivity in the fields, common to aluminum strikes. Often seen also is the strong cameo contrast that was created by the thick mint frost over the devices.

Ex: Gaston DiBello Collection (*Stack's*, 5/1970), lot 509; Terrell Collection (*American Auction Association*, 5/1973), lot 630; William R. "Rudy" Sieck Collection (*Bowers and Ruddy*, 7/1981), lot 358; Van Treuren Collection / Central States Signature (*Heritage*, 4-5/2009), lot 2811.

NGC ID# DMWA, PCGS# 389296



1873 Three Cent Nickel in Aluminum Judd-1261, PR64 Deep Cameo

10294 1873 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-1261, Pollock-1403, High R.7, PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The regular three cent nickel dies for the year. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. These were not dies trials so much as pieces made specifically for sale to collectors. They are no less rare as such, however, with only two or three examples in aluminum believed extant. This near-Gem from the Bob R. Simpson Collection is the only Deep Cameo example at PCGS. There is also one certified PR65 Cameo at that service, plus a PR64 Ultra Cameo at NGC (6/20). Both sides are brilliant and profoundly contrasted. A tick on the neck and another in the adjacent field identify this rarity.

Ex: Cat Daddy Collection (Stack's, 11/2007), lot 1162.

PCGS# 535075

1873 No Arrows Quarter in Copper Judd-1270, PR66 Red and Brown

10295 1873 Quarter Dollar, Judd-1270, Pollock-1412, High R.7, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse and reverse design is the same as that used to coin regular issue Closed 3, No Arrows type 1873 quarter dollars. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. As often repeated in these descriptions, these pieces were formerly regarded as dies trial strikes; however, they were undoubtedly struck instead for sale to collectors as part of off-metal sets. Of the copper strikes, USPatterns.com estimates that four or five pieces are believed to exist, while only two or three pieces are known in aluminum. Just a smidgen of red still survives, mostly seen around the devices and within the recesses of the design on the obverse. Otherwise, each side displays rich, deep blue patina. A couple of minor strike-throughs can be found on each side, undoubtedly from a stray piece of wire, etc. that was struck into the piece. The most notable example is beneath the junction of the eagle's right (facing) wing. Exceptional color and overall preservation of surfaces.

PCGS# 71555



1873 Trade Dollar in Silver Judd-1281, PR62

10296 1873 Trade Dollar, Judd-1281, Pollock-1423, R.4, PR62 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse, designed by J. A. Bailly, features a coiled hair bust of Liberty facing left. The reverse mimics the "Amazonian" pattern silver dollar save for a reduction in the size of the eagle and the addition of the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM above and the weight and fineness below. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Others were struck in silver with plain edges and in copper and aluminum with both edge types, but this remains by far the most collectible variant. An overlay of thin golden-olive patina provides a bit of color to razor-sharp, if lightly hairlined surfaces. NGC ID# 2A8B, PCGS# 61566



1873 Trade Dollar in Silver Judd-1293, PR65 Cameo

10297 1873 Trade Dollar, Judd-1293, Pollock-1435, R.4, PR65 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse design is similar to the issued Trade dollar, but Liberty's left hand rests on a globe, her right hand holds a staff, and plow handles are seen behind the globe. On the reverse, the banner bearing E PLURIBUS UNUM is clutched by the eagle in its beak, and the eagle clutches a Federal shield in place of the usual olive branch. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Judd-1293 is the most accessible variety for this design, which also exists in copper, aluminum, and white metal. Minimally toned centers are framed by splashes of golden-orange, crimson, and ocean-blue patina. Cameo contrast and overall eye appeal are exquisite. NGC ID# 2A8G, PCGS# 388989 Base PCGS# 61578



1873 Trade Dollar in Copper Judd-1295, PR67+ Red and Brown

10298 1873 Trade Dollar, Judd-1295, Pollock-1437, R.7, PR67+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. This Trade dollar pattern has Liberty seated and facing left with hand resting on a globe, bales of cotton at her feet. The reverse shows a small eagle with a shield and scroll at lower right. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This is one of six 1873 Trade dollar patterns that were sold at the time of issue as six-piece sets for \$30. About 10 examples are known. Pieces were also struck in silver, aluminum, and white metal. The fields are deeply reflective and the frosted devices present stark cameo contrast (although unacknowledged as such by PCGS). Faint traces of underlying mint red can still be seen, but the majority of each side has mellowed to light blue. PCGS# 71580



1873 Bailly-Designed Trade Dollar Judd-1315, PR65 Deep Cameo

10299 1873 Trade Dollar, Judd-1315, Pollock-1458, R.4, PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse shows Liberty seated on a globe, with 13 stars around and the date below. The reverse has a defiant eagle perched on a rock, with a scroll and motto below; TRADE DOLLAR and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA are around the periphery, along with two stars. E PLURIBUS UNUM is set into the field above the eagle's head; 420 GRAINS and 900 FINE are below the scroll and above TRADE DOLLAR. Modified from a design of Joseph Alexis Bailly by William Barber, and struck in silver with a reeded edge. This is an extraordinarily well-preserved and attractive example of this Trade dollar design. The deeply mirrored fields establish a "black" mirrored background for the thickly frosted devices. Just a hint of pale golden color can be discerned over each side. Softly struck on the eagle, as always.
PCGS# 535119



1873 Closed 3 Quarter Eagle in Copper Judd-1333, PR65 Brown Ex: Boosel-Bass

10300 1873 Quarter Eagle, Judd-1333, Pollock-1477, R.8, PR65 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular Closed 3 quarter eagle dies for the year. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Reportedly, only three or four examples exist, according to USPatterns.com. We have been able to trace two pieces, this one from the Boosel and Bass collections, and another coin that appeared in Bowers and Ruddy's March 1981 sale of the Roy Harte Collection (lot 658). The Farouk example of Judd-1333 may be one of those two previously mentioned, or it may represent a third piece.

A small dark spot at the juncture of Liberty's neck and bust identifies this particular Gem. Glossy surfaces feature beautiful shades of golden-brown, purple, and green patina. Expectedly fully struck. The Bass cataloger noted the weight as 37.2 grains.

Ex: Harry X Boosel "1873" Collection (RARCOA, 4/1972), lot 686; Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Bass Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1337; Elite Coin Auction (Superior Galleries, 1/2003), lot 537.

NGC ID# 2A99, PCGS# 61621



**1873 Three Dollar in Copper
Judd-1335, PR61 Brown
Three or Four Known**

10301 1873 Three Dollar, Judd-1335, Pollock-1479, High R.7, PR61 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Each side features the regular three dollar design for the year. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Saul Teichman of USPatterns.com estimates three or four examples of the Judd-1335 pattern extant. We can identify three individual pieces: this coin, the Boosel-Bass coin, and the 1976 ANA sale example. Another appeared in the Farouk Collection and may represent one of those appearances. Both sides are largely blue and gold with a distinctive pattern of violet color in the field right of UNITED. This major off-metal rarity should command considerable attention from dedicated specialists.

Ex: *Tree Many Feathers Collection* (Bowers and Merena, 9/2001), lot 181.

PCGS# 61623



**1874 Indian Cent in Aluminum
Judd-1347, PR64+ Cameo**

10302 1874 One Cent, Judd-1347, Pollock-1490, High R.7, PR64+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge from dies used for regular proof 1874 Indian cent production. Three or so complete 1873 proof sets, from the cent to double eagle, were struck in aluminum for undocumented sale to well-connected dealers and collectors. Only two or three pieces are believed known today in aluminum. The fields display the depth of mirroring expected from a strike in aluminum, and likewise the devices are heavily frosted; thus the Cameo designation. A few grade-limiting marks and planchet laminations are noted on each side.

PCGS# 535192



**1874 Twenty Cent in Silver
Judd-1354, PR65**

10303 1874 Twenty Cent, Judd-1354, Pollock-1498, Low R.7, PR65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. J.A. Bailly design, adopted from the 1873 pattern Trade dollar (Judd-1315). Liberty is seated, facing left and holding a liberty pole in her right hand with Phrygian cap on top. Her left hand rests on a globe, with a scroll imprinted LIBERTY, and agricultural produce surrounds her. The reverse is similar to the adopted twenty cent design as adopted in 1875, but the second arrowhead points well above the T in TWENTY, and all three leaves point toward the eagle's wing. Struck in silver with a plain edge. An estimated two dozen or so examples of this popular pattern exist, although there are only four submissions at PCGS and six at NGC (6/20). Variegated blue, green, violet, rose, and golden patina richly covers attractively mirrored fields and partially frosted devices. It also serves to conceal whatever minor signs of contact prevented an even higher grade. NGC ID# 2A9X, PCGS# 61658



**1874 Twenty Cent in Aluminum
Judd-1356, PR64**

10304 1874 Twenty Cent Piece, Judd-1356, Pollock-1500, High R.7, PR64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The Bailly obverse design shows a rather glum Liberty seated, surrounded by agricultural produce, her left hand resting on a globe with a scroll and incused LIBERTY, her right hand clutching a Liberty pole with Phrygian cap on top. Thirteen stars ring the rim. The reverse is close in design to the regular twenty cent dies of 1875, except that the second arrowhead points well above the T in TWENTY and all three leaves in the upturned triplet point toward the eagle's wing. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge.

At least six or seven Judd-1356 representatives exist, per USPatterns.com. This near-Gem example is identified by a shallow scrape in the right obverse field behind the wheat sheaf. Both sides feature slate-gray color and mildly reflective fields.

Ex: Gillispie Collection (Kagin's, 10/1984), lot 1215; Salisbury Collection (Bowers and Merena, 9/1994), lot 959; New York Signature (Heritage, 11/2003), lot 11202.

NGC ID# 2AA2, PCGS# 61660



1874 Gold Dollar, PR65 Brown Elusive Judd-1365 Struck in Copper

10305 1874 Gold Dollar, Judd-1365, Pollock-1510, R.8, PR65 Brown PCGS. Ex: Bass-Simpson. Weight: 17.1 grains. Diameter: 14.9 mm. Die alignment: 360 degrees. From the regular dies for the gold dollar. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. The design was also struck in aluminum (Judd-1366). Although the Judd reference calls these pieces die trials, USPatterns.com suggests they were most likely produced for sale to collectors. Probably no more than two or three examples of Judd-1365 are extant. Andrew Pollock lists three examples, one in the fabulous collection of King Farouk, another offered by Abner Kreisberg in the early 1960s, and this coin from the Harry Bass Collection. It is possible all these citations represent the same coin. PCGS lists this coin and another in PR65 Brown, while NGC has graded a single example in PR65 Brown (4/20).

This impressive Choice proof exhibits sharply detailed design elements in most areas, but some incompleteness is noted on the first plume in the headdress, where the master die was not fully impressed. The well-preserved surfaces have mellowed to a rich golden-brown, with highlights of lilac, sea-green, and magenta. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 2 in 65 Brown, 0 finer (8/20).

Ex: Mocatta Metals; ANA Convention Auction (NERCA, 7/1979), lot 1340; Harry W. Bass, Jr., Bass Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1331; Simpson Collection.

PCGS# 61669



1874 Quarter Eagle, PR61 Red and Brown Judd-1367, Struck in Copper

10306 1874 Quarter Eagle, Judd-1367, Pollock-1512, R.8, PR61 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular-issue quarter eagle dies for the year. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Two or three 1874 off-metal quarter eagles are known in copper, and a similar number are believed to exist in aluminum. Pollock reports two pieces in the 1954 King Farouk sale, although the absence of plates makes attribution impossible. One coin was plated in Bowers and Ruddy's sale of the Fairfield Collection (10/1977), lot 113, but it does not match this example. Abner Kreisberg offered another as part of the April 1967 10th Anniversary Sale, lot 1188, but no plates were provided. In all likelihood, this is one of the two Farouk coins, and it may be the Kreisberg sale example. Bright copper-orange surfaces show a few streaks of pale green and violet color near stars 3 and 4. A few die lumps are noted and the surfaces are slightly porous. Carbon flecks are minor.

PCGS# 71671



**1874 Bickford Ten Dollar in Copper
Judd-1374, PR64+ Brown**

10307 1874 Bickford Ten Dollar, Judd-1374, Pollock-1519, Low R.6, PR64+ Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse depicts a bust of Liberty facing left with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above and the date below. Liberty wears a diadem inscribed with the word LIBERTY and ornamented with six stars. The weight 16.72 GRAMS, the standard of the metal 900 FINE, and the word UBIQUE are centered on the reverse. Around the periphery is the U.S. denomination DOLLARS 10 and the following international equivalents: STERLING (Pound) 2.1.1; MARKEN 41.99; KRONEN 37.31; GULDEN 20.73; and FRANCS 51.81. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Dana Bickford's iconic design for an international trade coin was struck in gold, copper, aluminum and nickel. More than a dozen copper-plain edge examples are known, many of which have been gilded. All are highly desirable and seldom offered. This near-Gem example is glossy brown overall but showcases cobalt-blue and violet toning throughout with an area of golden-russet color at the lower left obverse.

NGC ID# 2AAF, PCGS# 61678



**1875 Three Cent Nickel in Copper
Judd-1385, PR65+ Red**

10308 1875 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-1385, Pollock-1529, High R.7, PR65+ Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A regular dies trial piece for the three cent nickel design, but struck in copper. Minted for sale to collectors, these 1875 three cent nickel patterns were produced in copper and aluminum, with each type known in quantities of four or fewer. PCGS reports this example in PR65+ Red leading two other submissions in PR65 Brown and PR64 Red and Brown. The latter has appeared on the market a few times dating back to 2006, but not the others. This remarkable Plus-graded Red Gem exhibits a few magenta accents and a couple of scattered carbon spots, but the clean surfaces are overwhelmingly fire-orange. Almost certainly the finest known Judd-1385 pattern.

Ex: Dr. Walter Lee Crouch Collection (Superior Galleries, 6/1977), lot 162.

PCGS# 81692



**1875 Sailor Head Twenty Cent in Nickel
Judd-1395, PR66 Cameo**

10309 1875 Sailor Head Twenty Cents, Judd-1395, Pollock-1538, High R.7, PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The popular Sailor Head design of William Barber, here on a pattern for a twenty cent piece. The reverse has a "spade-type" shield with 20 incuse, rays above the shield, two arrows, and an olive branch at the lower shield border. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / CENTS encircles the rim. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. Merely four or five examples of this Sailor Head twenty cent pattern exist in nickel. Shades of pastel green, blue, and violet frame peach-gold centers on this smooth, satiny Premium Gem. A remarkable degree of Cameo contrast exists between the fields and raised devices. A small spot above the E in STATES is useful for pedigree purposes.

PCGS# 800002



1875 Twenty Cent Pattern in Silver Judd-1411, PR66+ Cameo

10310 1875 Twenty Cents, Judd-1411, Pollock-1554, Low R.7, PR66+ Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is similar to the regular twenty cent design, but LIBERTY is incused as on other Seated Liberty pieces. The reverse is also similar to the regular issue, but the leaves in the branch are slightly different, and the stars between the legend and denomination are smaller. Struck in silver with a plain edge. Approximately a dozen pieces are known in silver. Pieces were also struck in copper and aluminum. This is an extraordinarily well-preserved example that exhibits deeply reflective proof fields that establish the "black" background for the frosted white devices. Light, even golden toning is seen over each side.

PCGS# 408667



1875 Commercial Trade Dollar in Silver Judd-1423, PR65 Cameo Ex: Woodin-Newcomer

10311 1875 Commercial Dollar, Judd-1423, Pollock-1566, High R.7, PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A seated figure of Liberty faces left at the seashore, with 13 stars ringing the rim and the date 1875 below. She holds an olive branch and rests her left hand on a globe reading LIBERTY. Two flags and a sheaf of wheat flank her. A steamship with sails appears in the water, with sails billowing in one direction and steam blowing in the opposite direction. A scroll above the date reads IN GOD WE TRUST. On the reverse an olive wreath contains COMMERCIAL / (ornamental cornucopias) / DOLLAR / (ornaments) / 420 GRS / 900 FINE / (ornament), with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA at the rim. On the bow tying the wreath a second reference to the Deity appears, this time the outdated GOD OUR TRUST. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

Commercial dollar patterns were struck as forerunners to what would become the Trade dollar in 1873. By 1875, the year this Commercial dollar was made, there was absolutely no need for them. Six examples of Judd-1423 are known, having likely been distributed to well-connected Mint insiders and collectors. This Gem, which can be traced all the way back to the collection of famous pattern collector William Woodin, exhibits profound Cameo contrast and light golden patina. An identifying toning spot below the date serves as a pedigree marker.

Ex: William H. Woodin, Waldo Newcomer, F.C.C. Boyd, Public Auction Sale of Extraordinary United States Coins (Lester Merkin 9/1968), lot 481; Byron Johnson (Robert L. Hughes 1/1979), Phillip Warner Collection (Robert L. Hughes 1/1980), lot 61; The June Dallas and Newport Beach, CA Sale (Heritage Auctions, 6/1987), lot 4582; Classics Sale (American Numismatic Rarities, 9/2003), lot 96; Southern Collection; Simpson Collection.

PCGS# 506542



1875 Half Eagle in Gilt Copper, PR63 Judd-1441, Famous Rarity

10312 1875 Half Eagle, Judd-1441, Pollock-1585, High R.7, PR63 Gilt PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular-issue half eagle design for the year. Struck in copper and gilt with a reeded edge. Examples are also known in aluminum (Judd-1442). The half eagle patterns of this year are likely off-metal numismatic delicacies struck for sale to collectors, as there was no recorded interest in changing the Liberty Head gold denominations of the era. However, the high-denomination patterns of 1875 are doubly in-demand — all regular-issue 1875 gold coins of the United States, save for the double eagle, are great rarities in their own right. In the case of the half eagle, only 200 circulation strikes were minted and just eight coins are traced.

The smooth golden surfaces are evenly gilt and show no distractions, save for some trivial contact marks. A bit of a “railroad rim” shows on this piece on each side, from a strike that is slightly off-center toward 1:30 on the obverse. Attractive and cleaner than the grade suggests.

Ex: Lee and Shaffer Collections (*Superior Galleries*, 9/1988), lot 5154; Lemus Collection, *Queller Family Collection Part Two* (*Heritage*, 1/2009), lot 1861.

PCGS# 535140

1876 Three Cent Nickel in Copper PR63 Brown Judd-1451a, The Only Known Example

10313 1876 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-1451a, Pollock-1598, R.8, PR63 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A dies trial piece from the regular three cent nickel dies for the year. Struck in copper with a plain edge. According to Andrew Pollock and USPatterns.com, this is the only known example of Judd-1451a. Only one or two off-metal coinage sets were produced in copper for the year 1876. Until 1980, when this pattern turned up, it was the only denomination for the year unknown in copper. Odds are this piece was produced specifically for Mint Director Henry Linderman.

Glossy brown surfaces reveal peach-gold and violet accents. The obverse fields show a few traces of verdigris, which is surely the only imperfection standing in the way of an even higher grade. However, condition becomes somewhat secondary when dealing with unique pieces. As far as we can tell, this is the first public offering of the unique Judd-1451a pattern since 1980. Another highlight from the incomparable Bob R. Simpson Collection.

Ex: James David Duncan Collection (*NASCA*, 7/1980), lot 92.

PCGS# 61817



**1876-CC Dime in Copper
Judd-1453a, PR65 Red and Brown
Branch Mint Dies Trial, Two Known**

10314 1876-CC Dime, Judd-1453a, Pollock-1601, R.8, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse and reverse design are the same used to coin regular-issue 1876-CC dimes. This piece bears the Type One reverse of 1860-1876 with the last letters of ONE and DIME recut and the wreath close to the E in ONE. The mintmark slopes upward. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

Three of these branch mint patterns are known: two in copper (Judd-1453a) and one in nickel (Judd-1453b). It is believed they were struck at the Philadelphia Mint before the dies were shipped out to Carson City, and probably made as collector pieces. Still, public offerings of the two copper variants, unknown to Davis, Adams and Woodin, and Judd, are generally once-in-a-generation events. As far as we can tell, this piece has not been sold at auction since 1994. The other example (ex: Boyd-Farouk-Merkin-Bullowa, cleaned and lacquered) was last offered as part of our January 2000 FUN Signature sale — more than two decades ago.

This PR65 Red and Brown CC rarity features variegated blue, green, rose, violet, and orange accents, with glossy brown surfaces overall. Given the widespread appeal of anything Carson City related and the absolute rarity of this dies trial specimen, we would suggest interested parties prepare for spirited bidding.

Ex: *Rare Coin Review* No. 44 (Bowers and Ruddy, 6/1982); *Rare Coin Review* No. 46 (Bowers and Ruddy, 12/1982); *Connecticut Historical Society* (Bowers and Merena, 4/1983), lot 2426; *Public Auction Sale* (Stack's, 9/1994), lot 286.

PCGS# 91773





**1876 Trade Dollar in Copper
Judd-1476, PR65+ Red Cameo
Only Two Pieces Known**

10315 1876 Trade Dollar, Judd-1476, Pollock-1629, R.8, PR65+ Red Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The regular issue Type Two obverse and reverse design for the Trade dollar that first appeared in 1876. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. In its last auction appearance in 2009, this piece was in an NGC holder and it was incorrectly labeled as Mint State. That has been corrected now.

According to USPatterns.com, there are only two known examples of Judd-1476. They include this piece and the Farouk specimen that most recently appeared for sale in Paramount's 1972 ANA auction. That 1972 ANA auction (lot 1014) was the last time the Farouk coin was publicly offered. It is unplated but listed as a Gem proof, ex: Farouk-Bolender. Lot 1955 in the Farouk sale was a two-piece lot including this pattern along with an example of Judd-1464, and only the latter example was plated in that catalog. The Farouk coin is known to be in the Wyoming Collection today.

On this example the fiery orange surfaces on each side exhibit deeply mirrored fields, highly lustrous devices, and only slight mellowing over the high points of the design. An extraordinary example with pristine surfaces with stark contrast and extraordinary appeal.

With just two pieces known the collector of silver dollar or Trade dollar patterns should not miss such an opportunity, as there may never be another chance. The underbidder in the 1972 ANA auction had to wait 37 years for another chance when this piece was offered in 2009. The present-day specialist should learn from numismatic history and prepare in advance for a battle to win this piece when it is offered for sale.

Ex: Frank M. Stirling Collection / Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2009), lot 1440.

PCGS# 881798



1877 Sailor Head Dime in Copper Judd-1498, PR66+ Brown

10316 1877 Sailor Head Dime, Judd-1498, Pollock-1651, Low R.7, PR66+ Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's portrait of Liberty resembles the famous Sailor Head design but lacks the "sailor" collar. The 13 tiny stars are widely spaced, and the date is in the exergue. The reverse is of the regular-issue Seated dime. A coin without a country since UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is absent. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Eight examples are confirmed, according to Saul Teichman, of USPatterns.com. Writing for PCGS CoinFacts, Ron Guth notes: "The finest example appears to be the the PCGS PR66BN in the Simpson Collection." Pristine, glossy brown surfaces are richly toned in ice-blue patina with splashes of gold and violet. A couple of distinctive toning spots on the cheek and around the date confirm the pedigree.

Ex: Vintage (10/88), Auction '90 (Superior Galleries, 8/1990), lot 1415, May 30 - June 1 1993 Auction (Superior Galleries, 5-6/1993), lot 1267. NGC ID# 2ADM, PCGS# 61833



1877 Sailor Head Half Dollar, PR65+ Brown Judd-1502, Struck in Copper Rare and Popular Type

10317 1877 Sailor Head Half Dollar, Judd-1502, Pollock-1655, Low R.7, PR65+ Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The central figure of the obverse is a head of Liberty facing left. Liberty wears a coronet inscribed LIBERTY, and her hair is tied with a ribbon. The bust is surrounded by 13 stars, arranged seven to the left and six to the right. IN GOD WE TRUST is at the border above and the date below. The reverse features a heraldic eagle clutching an olive branch and a group of eight arrows. The peripheral inscriptions are UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above and HALF DOLLAR below. E PLURIBUS UNUM is inscribed in the field above the eagle's head. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

USPatterns.com can account for seven specimens of Judd-1502. These Sailor Head half dollars were extremely rare during the 19th century, with sporadic appearances in 1887, 1888, and 1891. Examples were practically unknown to collectors before 1911, when William Woodin's collection was sold by Edgar Adams. Probably most of the half dozen or so pieces known derive from that hoard, which was obtained from the Mint Cabinet in exchange for the two 1877 half union patterns in gold.

Iridescent green, blue, violet, magenta, and orange color generates spectacular eye appeal, enhancing the virtually flawless surfaces of this glossy, high-end Gem. Every facet of the design is fully brought-up. A valuable opportunity to acquire this seldom encountered numismatic prize.

Ex: Gaston DiBello Collection (Stack's, 5/1970), lot 382; Stack's; private treaty transaction; The Lemus Collection, Queller Family Collection, Part II (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1869. Earlier, possibly the property of William Woodin.

PCGS# 61837



1877 Morgan Half Dollar in Copper Judd-1517, PR66 Red and Brown

10318 1877 Morgan Half Dollar, Judd-1517, Pollock-1681, Low R.7, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse shows Liberty (virtually identical to the Morgan dollar), facing left surrounded by a beaded circle. E PLURIBUS UNUM is above, the date 1877 is below. The reverse shows a defiant eagle facing right with upraised wings in the center. A beaded ring encircles the eagle, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is at the top and sides, HALF DOLLAR completes the circle below. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

At least eight examples of Judd-1517 have been traced, according to USPatterns.com. This George Morgan half dollar design also exists in silver (Judd-1516) with six pieces extant. Each side exhibits slightly mellowed violet, blue, and brown centers with rich copper-orange coloration around the margins. A lovely pattern that will surely interest collectors of Morgan related material as well as those who specialize in 1877 patterns.

Ex: Julian Leidman (1/1975); Rogers M. Fred, Jr. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1995), lot 2278; Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 7/2003), lot 10037.

NGC ID# 2ADZ, PCGS# 71855



1877 Barber-Designed Half Dollar in Silver Judd-1526, PR66 Cameo

Ex: Bass

10319 1877 Barber's Liberty Head Half Dollar, Judd-1526, Pollock-1694, High R.7, PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Bass-Simpson. Die engraving is attributed to William Barber. The obverse has a head of Liberty facing left, wearing a crested helmet inscribed LIBERTY with an eagle as part of the design. Above is the motto IN GOD WE TRUST with seven stars left, six right, and the date below. The reverse features an undersized eagle within a shield. Two concentric bands of statutory legends frame the shield, with the inner band legends in gothic font. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Only four examples are believed known of this rarity in the pattern series. The surfaces are extraordinarily well preserved. The fields display illimitable depth of reflectivity that establish the "black" mirrored background for the white frost that covers the devices. Obviously the central motifs were too deeply cut into the dies to enable both sides to strike up completely. The central softness is most apparent on the obverse. Only the slightest bit of color is seen on each side.

Ex: William H. Woodin; Waldo Newcomer; Col. E.H.R. Green; Taylor Collection (New Netherlands, 61st Sale, 6/1970), lot 63; Harry W. Bass, Jr. (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1230; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 1539. The Pollock plate coin and the Adams-Woodin plate coin.

NGC ID# 2AEB, PCGS# 861866 Base PCGS# 61866



1877 Barber Half Dollar Pattern in Silver Judd-1535, Three Pieces Known, PR62

10320 1877 Half Dollar, Judd-1535, Pollock-1703, R.8, PR62 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is the so-called "Barber's Liberty Head with coronet and wheat and cotton." The head of Liberty faces left, IN GOD WE TRUST is above and the date below. Liberty wears a coronet reading LIBERTY in raised letters. The coronet is decorated with wheat ears, cotton bolls and leaves. The stars are seven left, six right. The reverse is "Barber's small heraldic eagle." The eagle has a shield on its breast, clutching arrows and an olive branch. UNITED STATES and HALF DOLLAR are at the rim, with E PLURIBUS UNUM in an inner arc between the wingtips. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

Only three examples of Judd-1535 are known. This is the former Harry Bass piece and the plate coin in Andrew Pollock's pattern reference. The two others are the Doughty-Reed coin in the Durham Western Heritage Museum (Omaha, Nebraska) and the Maris-Garrett-Queller representative in PCGS PR64 Deep Cameo. Suffice it to say that opportunities to obtain one of the two examples in private hands are as rare as the coins themselves. This piece shows rose and golden-orange toning around the obverse borders and violet and blue hues around the reverse. The surfaces show scattered contact marks, including one below Liberty's ear.

Ex: Miguel Munoz Collection, Part III (Superior Galleries, 6/1981), lot 4; Auction '82 (Superior Galleries, 8/1982), lot 1500, Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1236; Southern collection as PR60 PCGS.

NGC ID# 2AEK, PCGS# 61876



1877 Dollar in Copper Judd-1543, PR66 Red and Brown Only Four Examples Extant

10321 1877 Dollar, Judd-1543, Pollock-1716, R.8, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This unusual design shows the obverse of Liberty facing left, her hair bound by a coronet. On the extreme left side of the coronet there is a single bead that is isolated from the others. The motto is in small letters above the figure of Liberty and the date is below; 13 stars ring the left and right margins. The reverse has 1 DOLLAR in the center surrounded by a wreath of corn, wheat, and cotton with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above and E PLURIBUS UNUM below. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

Examples of this William Barber design were struck in copper only, and just four pieces are known. This amazing Gem is almost fully copper-orange with lovely accents of jade and violet. Both sides possess exceptional aesthetic appeal. A few tiny specks appear on Liberty's face and neck, but otherwise the surfaces are pristine. Opportunities to obtain one of the four known Judd-1543 representatives seldom come about. Collectors are encouraged to take advantage.

Ex: Frank M. Stirling Collection / Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2009), lot 1441.

NGC ID# 2AET, PCGS# 71887



1878 Dollar in Silver, PR64 Cameo Judd-1554, Pollock-1741

10322 1878 Silver Dollar, Judd-1554, Pollock-1741, R.5, PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse design by William Barber features a portrait of Liberty facing left, surrounded by stars, the date, and the motto IN GOD WE TRUST. The reverse has a standing eagle with raised wings and E PLURIBUS UNUM in gothic lettering. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. According to Roger Burdette, more than 50 of these patterns were struck between December 1, 1877 and January 2, 1878. Four slightly different die combinations were used. This variation shows the tip of the coronet centered between IN and GOD, the lowest curl closer to the date than to star 13, and the M in UNUM centered under the M in AMERICA. Frosted central motifs stand out against the surrounding mirrors, while the borders are toned in mixed shades of golden-orange, violet, blue, and green.

NGC ID# 2AF5, PCGS# 408903 Base PCGS# 61915



1878 Morgan Dollar, PR66 Red Judd-1565, Struck in Copper Five Known Examples

10323 1878 Morgan Dollar, Judd-1565, Pollock-1732, High R.7, PR66 Red PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This is a muling of the obverse of Judd-1550A/1550B (Pollock-1725/1726) with the reverse of Judd-1554/1555 (Pollock-1733/1734). The obverse is similar to the adopted Morgan dollar, with the point of the bust truncation nearer to star 1 than to the 1 in the date. The wheat ear in Liberty's cap is distant from the R in PLURIBUS. On the reverse an eagle with drooping wings occupies the center, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ONE DOLLAR, the latter in minuscules, at the rim. E PLURIBUS UNUM appears arcing in a Gothic font above the eagle. The upright of the B in PLURIBUS is centered under the tip of the right bottom serif on the second T of STATES, and the M in UNUM is slightly left of center of the M in AMERICA. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

According to USPatterns.com, only five examples of Judd-1565 are confirmed. They were surely produced clandestinely for the benefit of mint personnel and insider-collectors. This Red Gem has rich orange and rose-red surfaces. Abrasions are absent, and the grade is only limited by an infrequent carbon fleck. Population: 3 in 65 Red, 1 finer (5/20).

Ex: Dr. Nelson Page Aspen Collection (Bowers and Merena, 8/1989), lot 4181; Dr. Thomas S. Chalkley Collection (Superior Galleries, 1/1990), lot 2787; Auction '90 (Superior Galleries, 8/1990), lot 1439; Marin (Don Kagin and Andy Lustig); Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/1998), lot 2104; Fixed Price List (Heritage, 1/1999); Pre-Long Beach Sale (Superior Galleries, 6/1999), lot 3211; Vanek Collection / Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2007), lot 2262.

NGC ID# 2AFH, PCGS# 81927



1878 Morgan Half Eagle, PR64 Judd-1569, Gilt Copper, Ex: Bass

1879 'Morgan Dime' in Silver Judd-1586, PR65+ Deep Cameo

10324 1878 Half Eagle, Judd-1569, Pollock-1760, Low R.7, PR64 Gilt PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The large Liberty head faces left, and has an expression similar to that of the regular issue Morgan dollar. However, her hair is tied in a bun, and she does not wear a cap or any cereal grains. The reverse features an eagle with spread wings holding an olive branch in its right talon and three arrows in its left. Differentiated from similar patterns by the letter E below the chin, no obverse periods, and IN GOD WE TRUST on the upper reverse border. Struck in copper and gilt with a reeded edge.

About a dozen of these George Morgan half eagle patterns are known, a few of which have been gilt like this one. The diameter for the Judd-1569 pieces is 24.5 mm, significantly more than the 21.6 mm for the regular issue. They were also struck on thinner planchets. Both sides of this bright yellow-gold near-Gem are flashy and fully struck. A microscopic spot low and left of the O in DOL serves as a distinguishing feature for pedigree purposes.

Ex: Julian Leidman (9/1971); Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Bass Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1369.

PCGS# 535008

10325 1879 Morgan Ten Cents, Judd-1586, Pollock-1779, High R.6, PR65+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The "Morgan dime" design, with a head of Liberty similar to that on the Morgan dollar. The legend rings the rim, with date 1879 below. On the reverse, ONE DIME is enclosed, first by E PLURIBUS UNUM and 13 stars, then by a circle of beads, finally by a wreath of corn, cotton, tobacco, and wheat. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Examples were also struck in copper. An estimated 12 to 15 pieces are believed extant in each metal. This is an attractive, deeply mirrored example that displays starkly contrasting mint frost over the devices on each side. Just the slightest hint of golden toning is apparent. Fully struck. NGC ID# 2AGC, PCGS# 134088



1879 'Morgan Quarter' in Silver Judd-1593, Colorful PR68

10326 1879 Morgan Quarter, Judd-1593, Pollock-1787, High R.6, PR68 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A "Morgan quarter" with George Morgan's famous Liberty Head design with peripheral inscriptions arranged differently from the silver dollar: two stars, E PLURIBUS, seven stars, UNUM, four stars (total 13), and the date 1879 below. On the reverse a spread-winged eagle holds an olive sprig in its right talon, three arrows in its left. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is at the upper rim, with QUARTER DOLLAR at the lower rim. IN GOD WE TRUST is awkwardly squeezed in on three sides of the eagle. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

This is a gorgeously toned specimen, one of 12 to 15 Judd-1593 patterns known, and the plate coin for PCGS CoinFacts. Peach and lemon-yellow borders frame the ocean-blue and apricot interiors of this Superb Gem. The strike is expectedly full, and the preservation is exquisite. This impressive lot will be of considerable interest to Morgan dollar collectors as well as the pattern specialist.

Ex: Pelican Bay Collection of Pattern Coins / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 3491.

NGC ID# 2AGJ, PCGS# 61970





1879 Washlady Dollar, PR66 Red Cameo Judd-1604, Struck in Copper

10327 1879 Silver Dollar, Judd-1604, Pollock-1799, High R.6, PR66 Red Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Liberty's lush hair is piled atop her head, with IN GOD WE TRUST above and 13 stars around. On the reverse a perched eagle holds an olive branch with seven leaves, and three arrows pass behind the wing. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ONE DOLLAR are at the rim. The Latin motto is in a wide inner arc above the eagle. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

The Washlady moniker is attributed to H.P. Smith and David Proskey of New York Coin and Stamp, who described lot 461 in their April 1891 sale of the Francis W. Doughty Collection as follows:

"'Wash-lady' type: profile L, with enormous head of hair, held together by nothing visible : a short tablet inscribed LIBERTY, and a couple of cotton bolls and wheat spears ornament the front ; motto above. R eagle similar to that on lot 457, but not so well executed or modeled : E PLURIBUS UNUM spread over semi-circle : silver: proof; very rare."

This is a copper example of what has been described as "one of the most beautiful designs ever made by the US Mint" (USPatterns.com). About 12 to 15 pieces are believed extant. Previously certified PR65 Red by NGC, it now resides in a PR66 Cameo PCGS holder — the only submission with that designation. There is one other Red coin at PCGS, a PR65 Red example that we brought to market in August 2017. The color of that coin is slightly mellow compared to the present specimen, which we believe has a legitimate claim to the title of finest known.

A faint patch of lilac is evident at the lower obverse, but the balance of the obverse and all of the reverse have blazing orange luster with frosty devices and fully mirrored fields. A single dark toning splash left of star 10 serves as a pedigree marker. Population: 1 in 66 Cameo, 0 finer (5/20).

Ex: 1959 ANA Sale (Leo Young, 8/1959); Frank M. Stirling Collection / Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2009), lot 1445.

PCGS# 535344



1879 Metric Dollar in Aluminum Judd-1620, PR65

10328 1879 Metric Dollar, Judd-1620, Pollock-1815, R.8, PR65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's metric dollar design: Liberty wears a pearl-bordered coronet reading LIBERTY. This design is similar to that used on Barber's half union patterns of 1877. The elaborate reverse design comprises an open wreath of cotton and corn tied at the base with a ribbon and bow. DEO EST GLORIA appears in a cartouche above that is shaped somewhat like a descending dove. The center legend shows a purported silver-gold-copper composition that totals 25 grams. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. The commonly encountered examples of this Metric dollar design are found in silver or goloid. A dozen pieces are known in copper. "At least 4 known" in aluminum, according to USPatterns.com. There are also unique oddities struck in white metal and lead. As with most aluminum patterns, the fields are deeply reflective and the devices noticeably frosted. A few shallow planchet laminations are seen on the obverse (again, a common occurrence on aluminum) and a couple of whitish spots are located in the center of the reverse. Fully struck.

PCGS# 61998

1879 Goloid Metric Dollar in Aluminum Judd-1629, PR69 Ex: Maris, Garrett

10329 1879 Goloid Metric Dollar, Judd-1629, Pollock-1825, High R.7, PR69 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. On the obverse the head of Liberty faces left with E PLURIBUS UNUM above and the date below. The reverse has the statutory requirements for a goloid dollar in the center, surrounded by a circle of 38 stars. Outside the circle of stars is GOLOID METRIC DOLLAR / DEO EST GLORIA, which is in turn surrounded by UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / 100 CENTS. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. This pattern, William Barber's metric dollar, was struck in multiple alloys. Only four or five aluminum pieces are known. This example is the virtually flawless Maris-Garrett specimen, graded in remarkable PR69 condition with no evidence of oxidation or handling. Each side is deeply mirrored and brilliant, with a sharp strike and exceptional visual appeal.

Ex: Dr. Edward Maris Collection (H.P. Smith, 6/1886); Garrett Collection, Part II (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1980), lot 1061; Premier Sale (Superior, 1-2/1984), lot 1656.

NGC ID# 2AHH, PCGS# 62007



1879 Coiled Hair Stella in Copper, Gilt Judd-1639, PR64 Cameo

10330 1879 Coiled Hair Four Dollar, Judd-1639, Pollock-1839, Low R.7, PR64 Gilt Copper Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The reverse and the obverse peripheries feature the same design and legends as on the 1879 Flowing Hair, but the George T. Morgan Coiled Hair design of Liberty occupies the central obverse. The reverse is the same on all stellas. Struck in copper, gilt, with a reeded edge. USPatterns.com estimates that about a dozen pieces survive of the Judd-1639, including the gilt and copper examples together. Just like the Charles Barber 1879 Flowing Hair stella, the Morgan 1879 Coiled Hair was also produced in goloid metric three-piece sets. Here, the sets included the Judd-1622 and Judd-1631 goloid metric dollars. USPatterns notes that it is "unclear if they were were offered for the same price as Barber's." The three-piece sets were produced in goloid, copper (some gilt), aluminum, and white metal and were repeated in 1880. This is an exceptionally attractive Coiled Hair stella. The gilt is almost intact, a flake is located just below the ear of Liberty. The gilt was well done, so much so that the piece does in fact greatly resemble a coin struck in gold. The mint frost is thick over the devices, enough so for PCGS to give a Cameo designation. The fields are brightly mirrored on each side. A rare opportunity for the pattern specialist.

NGC ID# 2AHU, PCGS# 62017





**1879 Quintuple Stella in Copper
Judd-1644, PR65 Red and Brown
Ex: Woodin-Newcomer-Judd-Browning**

10331 1879 Metric Twenty Dollar, Judd-1644, Pollock-1844, Low R.7, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This is the same design as the gold quintuple stella. Similar to that featured on the regular issue Liberty double eagle of 1879, but there are two significant differences. The obverse periphery is inscribed * 30 * G * 1.5 * S * 3.5 * C * 35 * G * R * A * M * S *, and the motto DEO EST GLORIA has been substituted for IN GOD WE TRUST within the reverse stars. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

Although less well-known than its famous cousin, the four dollar stella, the metric twenty dollar is many times rarer. Five pieces were struck in gold. Three of them were sent to Acting Mint Director Robert Preston for examination by the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, and two others were probably made for the mint cabinet. According to Roger Burdette, writing in the Spring 2015 issue of the *Journal of Numismatic Research*: "Others were made in copper or bronze as inexpensive samples for interested treasury personnel." About a dozen of the copper metric twenties are known, and at least five of them have been gilt.

Both sides of this important quintuple stella pattern exhibit nearly full copper-orange color with slight mellowing to lighter brown. A tiny stain is evident in the field at Liberty's neck, and a small scrape in the left obverse field limits the grade, but otherwise the surfaces are exceptional.

Ex: William H. Woodin, Waldo C. Newcomer, Dr. J. Hewitt Judd, *Rare Coin and Stamp List No. 9* (Paramount, 11/1974); *Rare Coin List No. 10* (Paramount, 6/1975), *Mid-American Rare Coin Auctions* (9/1985), Jeff Browning "Dallas Bank" Collection (Sotheby's/Stack's 10/2001), lot 374; Jones Beach Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 1595.

NGC ID# 2AJ2, PCGS# 72023



1880 Metric Dollar in Silver or Goloid Judd-1645, PR62

10332 1880 Metric Dollar, Judd-1645, Pollock-1845, High R.6, PR62 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. On the obverse, the head of Liberty faces left and 13 stars encircle the rim with the motto above and date below the portrait. The reverse offers a wreath of cotton and wheat and an inner circle of dots enclosing the legends. Struck in silver or goloid with a reeded edge. This pattern would have been included alongside a goloid dollar and a four dollar stella as part of the 15 to 25 1880 Flowing Hair sets distributed to collectors and numismatic societies. The iconic Barber design is closely associated with the famous Flowing Hair stella and is highly desirable as such. This bright silver PR62 representative exhibits accents of pale gold color and bold strike definition.

NGC ID# 2AJ3, PCGS# 62030

1880 Metric Dollar in Copper Judd-1649, PR65 Red and Brown

10333 1880 Metric Dollar, Judd-1649, Pollock-1849, R.7, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. George T. Morgan's Liberty Head design as also on Judd-1622. Liberty's hair is pulled back in a bun, with a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY in incuse letters, the Latin motto above, stars seven left, six right. The reverse offers a wreath of cotton and wheat, with inner circle of dots enclosing 895.8 S. / 4.2 — G. / 100 — C. / 25 GRAMS. DEO EST GLORIA ("God is glory/To God be the glory") appears in a cartouche, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ONE DOLLAR around the margin. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This still partially red coin has mellowed beautifully with mostly sea-green covering the obverse, more irregularly dabbed over the reverse and intermixed with cherry-red. Deeply mirrored fields.

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2005), lot 8343.

NGC ID# 2AJ7, PCGS# 72034



1880 Five Dollar in Copper
Judd-1663, PR66 Red and Brown
Ex: Bass

10334 1880 Five Dollar, Judd-1663, Pollock-1863, R.8, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Bass-Simpson. The regular issue design for the With Motto Liberty half eagle. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. To quote USPatterns.com: "It is unclear if this is a true trial piece or an item deliberately struck for sale to collectors." Since we cannot imagine why a dies trial for a half eagle would be struck in copper we clearly come down on the side of "deliberately struck for collectors." Nevertheless, only three pieces are known, making this an important late-date rarity in the pattern series.

Proof. Harlan P. Smith; J.C. Mitchelson; Connecticut State Library.

PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. Waldo Newcomer; King Farouk; State Rare Coin Auctions (1/1981); 2001 ANA Sale (Heritage, 8/2001), lot 8411; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 3501,

PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. Quality Sales (11/1970), lot 1339; Harry W. Bass, Jr. (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1378; The Southern Collection. **The present piece.**

The surfaces retain some mint red around the devices on each side; otherwise the piece is mellowed brown and blue. Identifiable as the Bass coin by a small planchet flaw by the front of the truncation of the bust of Liberty.

PCGS# 72048



1881 Liberty Head Three Cent in Copper
Judd-1669, PR64+ Red

10335 1881 Liberty Head Three Cents, Judd-1669, Pollock-1870, R.7, PR64+ Red PCGS Ex: Simpson. Charles Barber's three cent nickel pattern featuring the head on the obverse similar to that used on the adopted five cent piece (of 1883) as well as the one cent patterns from this same year. The reverse has a Roman numeral III in the center, surrounded by a wreath of cotton and corn. Struck in copper with a plain edge. This Plus-graded Choice proof displays sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved surfaces, under shades of lavender-gray and lime-green toning. Microscopic amber alloy spots are evident on both sides. Population: 3 in 64 (1 in 64+) Red, 0 finer (8/20).

PCGS# 82065



1882 Liberty Nickel, PR66
Judd-1679, Struck in Aluminum

10336 1882 Liberty Nickel, Judd-1679, Pollock-1881, Low R.7, PR66 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The devices are similar to the issued 1883 No Cents Liberty nickel, but the country name is on the obverse instead of stars, while the reverse has IN GOD WE TRUST in small letters instead of UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and E PLURIBUS UNUM. The portrait is slightly smaller, and the wreath significantly larger, relative to the eventually issued type. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. About a dozen each are known in nickel, copper, and aluminum, as here. All-brilliant surfaces are typically flashy and feature moderate field-device contrast, although not enough to merit a formal Cameo designation. Eye-appealing nonetheless, and boldly struck throughout.

NGC ID# 2AK3, PCGS# 62084



1882 Liberty Nickel in Copper Judd-1691, PR65 Red and Brown

10337 1882 Liberty Nickel, Judd-1691, Pollock-1893, High R.6, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This Liberty nickel prototype closely resembles its issued 1883 No Cents counterpart, but is dated 1882, and the obverse stars have different placement. Struck in copper with a plain edge. The strike is intricate, carbon is virtually absent, and the eye appeal is exceptional. The orange-gold and pink-red color is extensive, though the portrait also displays lilac and cobalt-blue shadings. Population: 2 in 65 Red and Brown, 1 finer (8/20).

NGC ID# 2AKD, PCGS# 72096



1882 'Blind Man's Nickel' Judd-1697, PR66

10338 1882 Five Cents, Judd-1697, Pollock-1899, High R.7, PR66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. This is the famous "blind man's nickel," struck from the regular dies and metal of the 1882 Shield nickel, but the edge device is the distinction. Five raised bars equidistant along the edge were a device to enable the blind to easily distinguish this piece in pocket change. Only five examples are substantiated of this issue. The authors of the *Bass Sylloge* wrote concerning this piece that "this is an exceedingly rare variety which stands as one of the most desired patterns in the nickel five-cent series, due to its edge." The satiny surfaces are lightly coated in golden-rose toning. Sharply detailed throughout.

Ex: Dr. J. Hewitt Judd; CSNA Auction (Kosoff, 10/1968), lot 1231; Abe Kosoff private transaction, 1/24/1980; Randolph S. Rothschild Collection (Stack's, 10/2003), lot 1042.

NGC ID# 3ATS, PCGS# 62103



**1882 Shield Earring Half Dollar in Copper
Judd-1701, PR65 Brown
Rarest of the 'Named' Pattern Series**

10339 1882 Shield Earring Half Dollar, Judd-1701, Pollock-1903, High R.7, PR65 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. George Morgan's popular design features Liberty wearing a broad band with LIBERTY incused, holding her hair tightly to her head. The namesake for this design is a small Union shield earring hanging from Liberty's ear. The date is below with E PLURIBUS UNUM above. The reverse shows a defiant eagle with raised wings, a variant of the eagle that would reappear 33 years later on the reverse of the Panama-Pacific quarter eagle. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. There are seven copper pieces of this pattern traced on the USPatterns.com website, and three others that are untraced. Examples were also struck in silver. The order of the "named" pattern series, from rarest to most common, appears to be Shield Earring, Schoolgirl, Amazonian and finally Washlady.

The surfaces are a lovely, muted olive-brown with faint underlying mint red in several places. Each side is a bit hazy, thus subduing the brightness of the mirrored fields. Well, but not completely struck up, there are a series of curved reddish lines of patina at the upper part of Liberty's face.

Ex: Thompson Collection of US Patterns / Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2011), lot 7744.

NGC ID# 2AKN, PCGS# 62107



**1883 Liberty Nickel in Nickel
Judd-1707, PR67 Deep Cameo**

10340 1883 Liberty Nickel, Judd-1707, Pollock-1911, Low R.6, PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The central obverse device is similar to the head of Liberty adopted on the regular issue five cent pieces of this year, the date is below, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around the margin. The reverse shows the experimental nature of this pattern with 75 N./25 C. in the center, surrounded by a wreath of cotton and corn, FIVE on the upper border, CENTS on the lower border, with 13 stars arranged seven left and six right at the margin. Struck in a magnetic alloy of 75% nickel and 25% copper with a plain edge. More than a dozen Judd-1707 patterns are reportedly known. However, this is the sole finest example graded by PCGS and NGC combined (6/20). Eye-catching contrast and nearly flawless preservation define minimally toned surfaces. A couple of lint marks are noted, and a bit of softness occurs on a few of the design high points.

PCGS# 535023



**1883 Liberty Nickel in Nickel
Judd-1712, PR66+ Deep Cameo**

10341 1883 Liberty Head Five Cents, Judd-1712, Pollock-1916, Low R.6, PR66+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse resembles the final Charles Barber design for the Liberty nickel, but rather than stars, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA encircles the head. The date 1883 is below. The reverse wreath is also familiar, but FIVE shows at the top rim, with CENTS at the bottom, and the alloy 33 N./67 C. becomes the central legend. Struck in nickel alloy with a plain edge. USPatterns.com notes: "It is likely that some of these were struck on standard nickel planchets of 25% nickel and 75% copper." About two or three dozen are believed to exist. Almost entirely brilliant, deeply contrasted surfaces show a few wisps of natural golden color. This high-end Premium Gem is clean and contact-free with just a few as-made lint marks.

NGC ID# 2AL2, PCGS# 391325 Base PCGS# 62129



**1884 Quarter in Copper, PR64 Brown
Unique Judd-1729 Representative
Ex: Smith-Farouk-Boosel-Fred**

10342 1884 Seated Quarter, Judd-1729, Pollock-1940, Unique, PR64 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular Seated Liberty quarter dollar dies for the year. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This unique copper striking was presented to A.M. Smith by Mint Superintendent A. Loudon Snowden as part of a complete 1884 set for his role in publishing a visitor's guide to the Mint. With a pedigree that goes right back to its production and status as the only one of its type, this 1884 quarter in copper should generate considerable attention. Glossy brown surfaces exhibit iridescent blue, reddish-orange, violet, and magenta accents. A mark in the right obverse field identifies this phenomenal off-metal rarity.

Ex: Presented to A.M. Smith by Mint Superintendent A. Loudon Snowden (1884); A.M. Smith Collection / 101st Auction Sale (M.H. Bolender, 2/1936), lot 28; 120th Auction Sale (M.H. Bolender, 11/1938), lot 402; 122nd Auction Sale (M.H. Bolender, 2/1939), lot 945; King Farouk; Palace Collections Sale (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 2021; Harry X Boosel Collection (RARCOA, 4/1972), lot 1187; Rogers M. Fred Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1995), lot 2259; Pre-Long Beach Elite Coin Auction (Superior Galleries, 5/2003), lot 467; Southern collection.

PCGS# 62159



**1885 Indian Head Cent, PR65
Judd-1739, Struck in Aluminum
One or Two Known**

10343 1885 Indian Head Cent, Judd-1739, Pollock-1952, R.8, PR65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular Indian Head cent dies for the year 1885. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. This pattern is unlisted in both the Davis and Adams-Woodin references. Pollock cites a single example (ex: Farouk), while USPatterns.com lists two: One is ex: Newcomer, described as bent, and the other is ex: Brenner-1914 ANS, Virgil Brand. Doyle Galleries offered an 1885 cent in aluminum as part of the Loyal Lauder Collection in December 1983, lot 541. That coin was noted as having a convex obverse and may be the "bent" Newcomer coin. The description mentioned a spot on the neck that is not seen here. By process of elimination, this may be the Brenner, Brand, and likely, Farouk example. One way or the other this is a major rarity for Indian Head cent specialists.

Both sides are brilliant with thickly frosted devices. A few blushes of golden-gray color appear around the borders. A small U-shaped lintmark occurs under the right part of the shield. This is the only example at PCGS. One other PR65 is listed on the NGC Census, but we suspect that piece may have been crossed over (5/20).
PCGS# 62180



1885 Three Dollar in Aluminum
Judd-1753, PR64
Only Two Pieces Known

10344 1885 Three Dollar, Judd-1753, Pollock-1966, R.8, PR64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The design is the regular-issue three dollar gold piece designed by James B. Longacre, but struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. The coins have been listed as regular die trials, but USPatterns.com notes they were probably struck for sale to collectors as part of complete aluminum sets. The rarity of aluminum in the 19th century may account for the small number struck. Only two examples are known today, the Farouk coin and this one from the Lemus-Queller Collection (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1958. This piece is easily pedigreed by the carbon spot near the eye of Liberty. The Farouk piece has a spot over the bottom of the first S in STATES.

Ex: ANA Auction (Stack's, 8/1976), lot 3664; The Lemus Collection, Queller Family Collection, Part Two / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1958.

NGC ID# 2ALX, PCGS# 62196

1885 Liberty Eagle in Aluminum
Judd-1755, PR65 Cameo
Two Known

10345 1885 Liberty Eagle, Judd-1755, Pollock-1968, R.8, PR65 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Each side displays the regular-issue Coronet ten dollar design for the year. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. These off-metal, made-for-collector products are often described as dies trials, but they never served that purpose. Two examples of Judd-1755 are thought to exist. We have offered the other example, now graded PR66 PCGS, on a number of occasions between 2002 and 2012, but this appears to be the first time we have seen this Gem Cameo representative. Both sides are characteristically flashy and reflective for an aluminum proof pattern, with marked field-device contrast and a bold Cameo appearance. Scattered blushes of thin toning aid in attributing this rarity.

Ex: 85th ANA Convention Sale (Stack's, 8/1976), lot 3693; Fixed Price List (Steve Ivy Rare Coin Company, 10/1976), page 29.

PCGS# 534957



**1896 One Cent in Bronze
Judd-1768, PR65 Red and Brown**

Chief Engraver Charles Barber

10346 1896 One Cent, Judd-1768, Pollock-1983, R.5 PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The Charles Barber design. Shield at center obverse with LIBERTY incused. Crossed poles behind support a Liberty cap and an eagle. E PLURIBUS UNUM is at the top rim, with stars seven left, six right. On the reverse a large 1 occupies the center, with CENT below, an olive spring surrounding and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA at the rim. Struck in bronze with a plain edge. Several different bronze alloys were employed and are included in this single Judd number, but they cannot be distinguished without metallurgical analysis. Even almond-tan patina with good field-device contrast appears on both sides. An appealing and well-struck piece with no obvious contact marks.

Ex: Stack's (5/2000), lot 1123; Lemus Collection, Queller Family Collection Part Two (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1959.

NGC ID# 2AM7, PCGS# 72222

1916 Mercury Dime Pattern, PR64 Judd-1984, The Only Known Example Ex: Newcomer-Bareford-Hayes

10347 1916 Mercury Dime, Judd-1984, Pollock-2044, Unique, PR64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The overall design closely resembles that of the regular-issue Mercury dime, but there are numerous differences in the finer details. The bust truncation is flatter at the front and more curved toward the back. The letters in LIBERTY are arranged asymmetrically. The lowest horizontal bands on the fasces show two splits instead of one. The reverse legends and design elements are closer to the borders, and the branch and leaves are noticeably different than the regular issue. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

The nature of these 1916 patterns is distinct from that of their 19th century counterparts. Roger Burdette explains in *Renaissance of American Coinage, 1916-1921*:

“The year 1916 saw the largest group of experimental (or pattern) coins produced by the U.S. Mint since the late 1870s. Unlike most nineteenth century patterns — samples intended to show officials what a potential coin design would look like *before* a design was accepted — the designs for the three subsidiary coins had been approved before any of the experimental coins were made. The 1916 coins were intended to show the accepted designs in the final forms immediately prior to commencement of production. This affected the coinage in three ways: first, with one documented exception, the experimental coins were not intentionally made with special finishing such as sandblast or brilliant proof. Second, they were struck at ordinary production pressures on normal planchets rather than at high pressure on specially prepared blanks. Third, they were ‘experimental coins’ and were expected to be examined by the mint and the artists for their faults rather than their virtues.”

In the case of this particular 1916 dime pattern, Judd-1984, Pollock-2044, it is believed the coins were actually minted in large quantities and originally intended for circulation. Burdette, writing for USPatterns.com, explains that the designs were approved around August 20th, 1916. He adds that they were:

“Intended for circulation with up to 2,000,000 made between August 30 and September 6 on order of Acting Director Frank Chaffin. Production halted when tests by AT&T discovered the coins were too thick at the rim (due to ‘fin’ or ‘wire rim’) and stuck in their phone pay boxes. Nearly all condemned and melted. At least 50 specimens left the Mint for testing, and the Director’s office; 40 accounted for as returned; others not located.”

This is the only known example. Perhaps the others found their way into circulation and have been lost to time. Perhaps this is the only one that escaped being returned and melted. Satiny silver-gray surfaces exhibit wisps of golden color in a distinct pattern that simplifies attribution. Clearly well-struck. This piece has been called the most famous and desirable of the experimental 1916 dimes. Be prepared to bid accordingly.

Ex: *Waldo C. Newcomer Collection*; *Wayte Raymond*; *ANA Convention Sale (Abe Kosoff, 8/1958), lot 74*; *Harold Bareford Collection (Stack’s 10/1981), lot 318*; *Jimmy Hayes Collection (Stack’s 10/1985), lot 30*; *Auction ‘88 (Superior, 7/1988), lot 105*; *Elite Coin Auction (Superior Galleries, 7/2003), lot 491*; *Samuel J. Bergard Collection (Stack’s 7/2008), lot 4248*.

PCGS# 12151





1822 Obverse Half Dollar Impression Judd-A1822-1 in Copper, MS64 Brown Two or Three in Private Hands

10348 1822 Obverse Half Dollar Die Trial, Judd-A1822-1, Pollock-6215, High R.7, MS64 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A uniface obverse die trial from a regular 1822 half dollar die. Struck in copper with a plain edge. According to Andrew Pollock, this die "does not appear to match any of the 1822 obverses listed in the Overton half dollar reference, and hence it is inferred that it was never used for regular coinage production." The die may have been used to coin one or two circulation-strikes halves before failing early on, but no such examples have turned up. All Judd-A1822-1 representatives feature an arching crack across the portrait in various states. It is likely that the Mint sold the broken die, and that these impressions in copper were privately produced. Dr. Montroville Dickeson, Joseph Mickley, Edward Cogan, and John W. Haseltine are associated with such restrikes, produced during the mid-19th century.

USPatterns.com reports approximately six known examples, including two in the ANS collection and "another, the Parmelee, Byron Reed example is in the Durham Museum." Of the three that could possibly reside in private hands, only two are certified, including this piece. The other is the Garrett-Meyer example, used as the plate coin in Pollock's reference, and now certified MS62 by PCGS. A third example was offered as part of the Dr. Curtis R. Paxman Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1974), lot 1034. It may be one of the two that now reside at the ANS. This piece is plated in the Judd reference, and it was Dr. Judd who originally provided the earlier provenance to McCoy and Farouk collections. However, we can find no example in the 1954 Palace Collections catalog.

Well-centered on a slightly irregular flan, this near-Gem features glossy chocolate-brown surfaces with original mint-red color around many of the devices. Doubling and light die rust is evident throughout. The reverse is generally smooth with file marks around the rims and a patch of roughness at the lower right.

Ex: John F. McCoy Collection (W. Elliott Woodward, 5/1864), lot 1838, where it brought \$3.00; Daniel Bertsch; Bach, Bertsch, et Al Collections (W. Elliott Woodward, 3/1865), lot 2870; William Harvey Strobridge; King Farouk; Dr. J. Hewitt Judd; Stewart Witham; Auction '81 (RARCOA, 8/1981), lot 306; Charlton "Swampy" Meyer; Russell J. Logan Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/2002), lot 2411; private collector; Samuel Bergard and S.S. New York Collections (Stack's, 7/2008), lot 4152.

PCGS# 113072



**1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar, MS62
Reverse Die Trial in White Metal
Unique Judd-A1870-1**

10349 1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar Reverse Die Trial, Judd-A1870-1, Pollock-3386, Unique, MS62 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A reverse die trial of the Standard Silver half dollar, similar to Judd-939. The denomination 50 CENTS and the date are centered within a wreath of cotton and corn, but the date is slightly higher and larger than on Judd-939. The word STANDARD has been effaced above the wreath, though faint remnants are still partially legible. Struck in white metal without a collar, so there is no edge.

This impressive and almost certainly unique splasher was created by pouring liquid white metal onto a piece of backing paper, pressing the die into the less-than-molten metal, and letting it harden. Splashers are helpful in assessing what a coin or pattern will look like without having to anneal the dies. Their nature is fleeting, however. They are extremely fragile and were never meant to be preserved, which is why so few survive. In effect, this is a pattern of a pattern and is especially interesting as such.

The obverse is brilliant silver-gray with superficial grazes along the left side. Much of the reverse backing paper remains visible amid the bubbling surfaces of the metal. Words such as "consideration," "Senate," "Messrs.," and "resolution" suggest some sort of government document. About half of the machined rim of the die is evident around the obverse from about 11:30 to 5:30, and on the corresponding area of the reverse.

Ex: Possibly S.K. Nagy; possibly 37th Sale (Thomas Elder, 2/1910), lot 291; Classics Sale (American Numismatic Rarities, 12/2003), lot 298.
PCGS# 535002

End of Auction

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< \$10	\$1	\$10,000 - \$19,999	\$1,000
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\$50 - \$99	\$5	\$50,000 - \$99,999	\$5,000
\$100 - \$199	\$10	\$100,000 - \$199,999	\$10,000
\$200 - \$499	\$20	\$200,000 - \$499,999	\$20,000
\$500 - \$999	\$50	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$25,000
\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$100	\$1,000,000 - \$1,999,999	\$50,000
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 - b. Breakage of statuary, marble, glassware, bric-a-brac, porcelains, jewelry, and similar fragile articles.
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 46. **Fees and Costs:** The prevailing party (a party that is awarded substantial and material relief on its damage claim based on damages sought versus awarded or the successful defense of a Claim based on damages sought versus awarded) may be awarded reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
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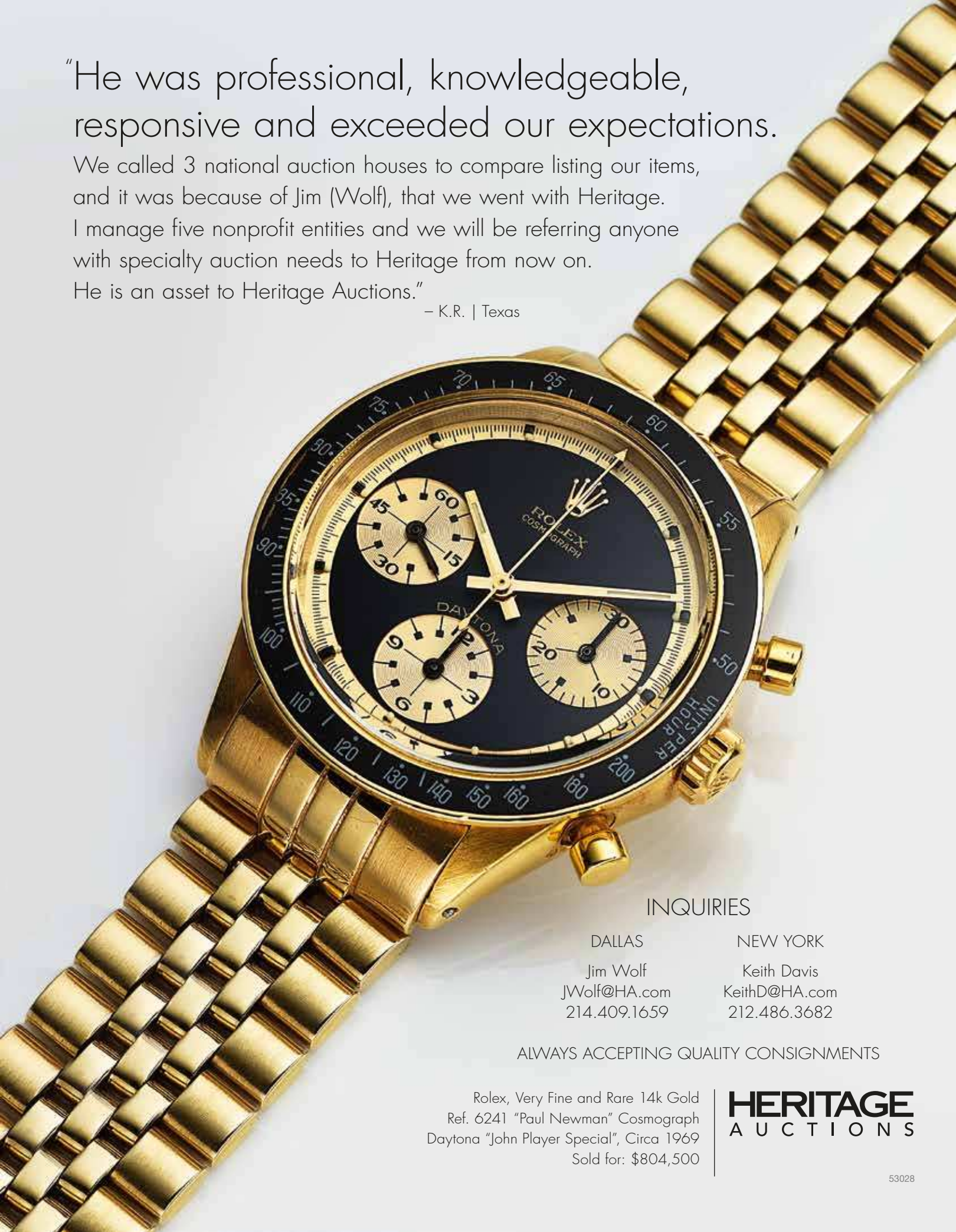
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NUMISMATICS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
US Coins	Dallas	September 17 – 21, 2020	Closed
US Currency & World Paper Money	Dallas	September 16 – 22, 2020	Closed
US Coins	Dallas	October 15-17, 2020	September 9, 2020
World Coins	Hong Kong	December 3-4, 2020	October 7, 2020
US Currency & World Paper Money	Orlando	January 6-11, 2021	November 16, 2021
FINE & DECORATIVE ARTS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Design	Dallas	August 18, 2020	Closed
The Curated Home - Fine Furniture & Decorative Arts	Dallas	September 16, 2020	Closed
Nature & Science	Dallas	September 25, 2020	Closed
Texas Art	Dallas	September 26, 2020	Closed
Nature and Science: Collection of Gemstones	Dallas	October 4 - 5, 2020	Closed
Photographs	Dallas	October 6, 2020	Closed
Design	Dallas	October 6, 2020	Closed
Illustration Art	Dallas	October 16, 2020	August 13, 2020
Prints and Multiples	Dallas	October 20, 2020	August 18, 2020
Lalique & Art Glass	Dallas	October 22, 2020	August 12, 2020
American Art	Dallas	November 6, 2020	September 4, 2020
Urban Art	Dallas	November 11, 2020	September 9, 2020
Fine Silver & Objects of Vertu	Dallas	November 17, 2020	September 8, 2020
Modern & Contemporary Art	Beverly Hills	November 19, 2020	September 17, 2020
Ethnographic Art: American Indian, Pre-Columbian, & Tribal	Dallas	November 20, 2020	September 10, 2020
Asian Art	Beverly Hills	December 3, 2020	September 23, 2020
Decorative Art	Dallas	December 4, 2020	September 24, 2020
Photographs	Dallas	December 4, 2020	October 2, 2020
European Art	Dallas	April 10, 2021	February 5, 2021
Texas Art	Dallas	May 1, 2021	February 26, 2021
MEMORABILIA & COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	August 8 – 9, 2020	Closed
Guitars & Musical Instruments	Dallas	August 9, 2020	Closed
Sports Summer Platinum® Night	Dallas	August 29 – 30, 2020	Closed
Sports – The Partnerone Collection	Dallas	September 10, 2020	Closed
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	September 10 – 12, 2020	Closed
Sports Cards - Michael Jordan & Basketball Icons	Dallas	September 26, 2020	Closed
European Comic Art	Dallas	October 3, 2020	Closed
Sports Collectibles	Dallas	November 12, 2020	September 21, 2020
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	November 14, 2020	September 16, 2020
Guitars and Musical Instruments	Dallas	November 15, 2020	September 24, 2020
Comics and Comic Art	Dallas	November 19, 2020	September 29, 2020
Movie Posters	Dallas	November 21, 2020	September 29, 2020
Animation Art	Dallas	December 11, 2020	October 21, 2020
HISTORICAL COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Americana and Political	Dallas	September 14 – 15, 2020	Closed
Rare Books	Dallas	October 15, 2020	August 24, 2020
Historical Manuscripts	Dallas	October 21, 2020	August 31, 2020
Space Exploration	Dallas	November 20, 2020	September 29, 2020
Arms & Armor and Civil War & Militaria	Dallas	December 6, 2020	October 15, 2020
LUXURY LIFESTYLE	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Real Estate	Carmel, CA	August 28, 2020	Closed
Real Estate	Cape Neddick, ME	August 25, 2020	Closed
Wine	Beverly Hills	September 11 – 12, 2020	Closed
Luxury Accessories	Dallas	October 4, 2020	Closed
Fine Jewelry	Dallas	October 4 – 5, 2020	Closed
Wine	Beverly Hills	December 4 – 5, 2020	October 13, 2020
Luxury	New York	December 6, 2020	October 1, 2020
Fine Jewelry	New York	December 7, 2020	September 22, 2020
Timepieces	New York	December 8, 2020	September 23, 2020

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ONLINE AUCTIONS

Comics 6 PM Sundays & Mondays	Jewelry 9 PM Tuesdays	Ancient Coins 8 PM Wednesdays
Sports 10 PM Sundays	U.S. Coins 7 PM Tuesdays & Wednesdays	World Coins 8 PM Thursdays
Vintage Posters 10 PM Sundays	Prints & Multiples 2 PM Wednesdays	Nature & Science 8 PM Thursdays
Currency (US & World) 7 PM Tuesdays	Photographs 3 PM Third Wednesdays	Wine 10 PM First Thursdays

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All times above are Central Standard Time Zone when the live online auction begins.

08/03/2020



Lot 10347



Lot 10284



Lot 10215



Lot 10348



Lot 10315

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